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LETTERS FROM ABROAD

Our Special Correspondence from Paris, London, Madrid, Florence and Havana.

The Transcontinental Railway Investigation to be Reopened.

Notes on Political Movements in Europe.

Rapid Progress of the Woik of Reform in England.

A Serious Rupture in the Republican Party in Spain.

The Pope, the Council, and Infallibility.

We present below a number of exceedingly interesting letters from the TIMES correspondents stationed in the leading capitals of Europe, which we have received by the late foreign mails; and also the letter of our Havana correspondent, dispatched by the *Columbia* from that place on Saturday. It will be seen that the letters give a deal of information regarding political and social movements on the other side of the Atlantic, to which the Cable dispatches received from day to day have but barely alluded.

FRANCE.

The Case of the Transcontinental Railway—Another Political Scandal—The French Army—American Securities in Europe—Small-Pox in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 20, 1870.

The prosecutions in connection with the affair of the Transcontinental Railway, which have remained in abeyance for some months, are it would appear, about to be revived. I heard this morning through a legal friend, a fact which fully bears out the statement I sent to you some months back regarding the influences through which the stock was put upon the French market in spite of its repudiation by the American bankers and the protests of the American journals. Not only were all the usual precautions adopted in such cases by the Syndicate of the Bourse entirely disregarded, but the evidence produced through the aid of Mr. WASHBURNE that the stock was emitted under false pretenses, was much as the prospectus stated that it was guaranteed by the Federal Government, was followed by no corrective measures on the part of the French authorities. Hundreds of people of small means were induced to invest their little savings in the concern, through the flaming advertisements which were published in the journals and which were inserted on the express condition that no commentaries were to be made upon them by the editors. For this the French Government was not to be blamed, but what really rendered it culpable was that having allowed the stock to be launched upon the market under exceptional and even suspicious circumstances, it remained deaf to the remonstrances made to it, and permitted the holders of shares to infer from its inaction that it was satisfied that the representations made in the prospectus of the Company were correct. Of course, many were lulled into a false sense of security by this course, and it was only when the shares became worthless or next to worthless that they awoke to the consciousness that they had been shamefully duped, and that people in power had been parties to the imposture. The present Administration having no motive to cover up the corruption or shortcomings of its predecessors, it has decided on allowing these prosecutions to be continued, or rather to be forced on, hoping that they will operate as an additional obstacle to the restoration of M. ROUHER and his partisans to power. This determination has thrown a number of important personages, closely identified with the system of personal government, into a state of great alarm and perplexity. Several of them went yesterday to M. PHILIS, Secretary to the Minister of Justice, and represented to him that unless some attempt were made to quash the prosecutions they would reflect a great deal of scandal, not merely on themselves, ardent supporters of the Empire, but on the Rouher administration. M. PHILIS replied curtly that the only way to strengthen the Empire was to expose and to prevent the repetition of such proceedings, and that so far as the present Ministry were concerned they would do nothing to obstruct the course of justice from any apprehension of the kind. Accordingly this morning summonses have been served on all these personages and among others on the son of M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance.

ANOTHER POLITICAL SCANDAL.

Gen. FLEURY is daily expected in Paris. There is not a word of truth in the statement that he is in bad odor at the Russian Court. On the contrary, the relations between the two Cabinets have been cemented by his efforts, and the Emperor NICHOLAS as well as the French Emperor, feel most grateful to him for what he has accomplished. This will not prevent the General from being exposed to rather an unpleasant ordeal on his arrival here. He has for some years, as you are aware, held the position of Director of the Haras, which has the care of the improvement of the breed of horses in France. When he was appointed there was a Council of Superintendence (*Conseil de Surveillance*) in existence, but in 1867 it was suppressed by a simple decree of the Minister without its ever having exercised its functions. The extravagance, waste, and, it is said, corruption, which signalized the management of the Haras under Gen. FLEURY have given such dissatisfaction to the breeders of horses that they have insisted on the re-establishment of the Council of Supervision and a general overhauling of the whole system. M. LOUVET has consented to these measures and the accounts of Gen. FLEURY are accordingly to be subjected to a rigid examination—a proceeding which that imperious and self-satisfied gentleman is not likely to be very well pleased at.

AMERICAN OFFICERS FOR EGYPT.

The Khedive is quietly preparing for the struggle which he has adjourned by his temporary submission to the Porte, by absorbing as much of the combative element as he can attract from your side into his army. Among the American officers who have recently left to join it are Gen. C. Stone, of Massachusetts; Gen. A. W. Reynolds, of Virginia; Col. T. A. Reynolds, of New-Mexico, (both West Point officers;) Gen. Rhett, of South Carolina; Col. W. S. Jenifer, of Maryland; Col. Crowley, Col. W. W. Dunlop, Col. W. H. Ward, Major E. Parry, Major W. P. A. Campbell, and Capt. J. M. Morgan.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

It is said that although highly satisfied with the general result of the *plebiscite*, the Emperor takes very much to heart the adverse vote of so large a proportion of the army, and is resolved if possible to weed it of the malcontents by a fresh reorganization. I cannot exactly see how this is to be done, but to Imperialism nothing seems impossible, after the recent expansiveness of this confiding people.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN EUROPE.

The notice posted up in the Berlin Exchange-room last week, from the Elders of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, cautioning people against the purchase of American securities, especially American railroad bonds, unless guaranteed by the Government of the United States, seems to have entirely failed of the effect intended to be produced by it, and is now generally laughed at. People at this side who want to invest in American railroad or other shares will not do so unless they have reliable information as to their being reasonably good securities. Of course, no one will want to buy the shares of the New-York railroads as long as their value is rendered uncertain by the action of a corrupt Judiciary. I am not sure but that the recent occurrence in Berlin may have a beneficial effect on the conduct of railroad directors in the United States. When they find that their profligacy and dishonesty are so closely watched, and so severely commented upon at this side, they may feel some compunction for the disgrace which their conduct is bringing upon the country, and so make some effort at reformation.

THE WEATHER—THE SMALL-POX.

The Summer has set in suddenly upon us, and the heat for the last two days has been blistering. I am sorry to say that the small-pox, so far from diminishing in intensity, is still on the increase. The week just ended shows the largest number of cases that we have had yet. The disease made its appearance in September last, and the first week gave a total of only twelve deaths. Since then it has continued steadily on the increase, and the last weekly report shows a total of 179 deaths—for the seven days the largest we have had yet. The fact, however, does not seem to affect the number of visitors to the city. I have never seen so many Americans here at this season of the year.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

Rapid Progress of the Work—Education and the Ballot for the People—The Contagious Diseases Act—Evil Influences of the Army and Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 21, 1870.

The work of reform goes on in England with a strangely-accelerated rapidity. Things that ten years ago seemed dim in a far future—the possibilities of another generation—are now at our doors. Ideas that a few years ago were not only ridiculed but actively persecuted, are now welcomed in Parliament by handsome majorities. Vote by ballot is brought forward as a Government measure—and Chartists rub their eyes and wonder whether they are dreaming. Female suffrage passed its second reading in the House, to be thrown out again—but who thought even such a success was possible? In a few days Mr. BUXTON will move for a Royal Commission on the revision of the Bible. The Irish Church has been disestablished—and the English Church is setting her house in order, by making an effort to remove some of her greatest scandals. Thus the Bishop of WINCHESTER has introduced into the House of Lords a bill to prevent the sequestration of livings. Under the existing law, which makes the revenue of a parish, of whatever amount, the private property of the incumbent for life, if he gets into debt it may be seized for the benefit of his creditors, less the small stipend of a curate. Thus a London parish of 20,000 souls, endowed with an income of £2,000 a year, was sequestrated for thirty years—all but £200 a year going to the creditors of a spendthrift Vicar. For a whole generation the parish is disorganized and robbed of its "means of grace" to pay the debts of its graceless pastor. Mr. CROSS has also brought in a bill to prohibit the sale of presentations. These sales of livings at public auction, advertised in the most widely-circulated newspapers, stating all the attractions of income, scenery, society, hunting and fishing, seem very absurd to our unsophisticated notions, but the *Times*, prompted no doubt by the respectability of which it is the acknowledged organ, comes forward to defend them. The time is not distant, I think, when short work will be made of similar arguments. There are ways enough of giving money to the Church besides buying a life income in it by paying a pastor to resign his charge, or buying in the public mart a cure of souls, with a handsome revenue and good fishing.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

As the time approaches for dealing with the Education bill, Mr. FORSTER is busy receiving memorials and deputations, and preparing amendments to his own bill, which he hopes may save trouble to other people. In the Evangelical interest, Lord SHAFTESBURY has made up his mind that if Churchmen can save the Bible and some general religious instruction to the schools, they will give up creeds and catechisms. Almost the whole dissenting interest has taken this ground; not that they would not like to have their own children instructed in their own religious notions, but they are quite determined that others shall not have the same privilege. They are dead against paying rates for teaching Church of England doctrines or Popery, and a great many fancy that there is very little difference between them, and that the child which has been taught the Apostles' Creed is on the road to Rome. The school teachers declare with great unanimity that in twenty years past there has been no religious difficulty. Parents have been content that their children were taught some religion, without much caring what it was, and seeming to believe that any was better than none. Protestants have sent their children to Catholic schools when they were nearest, with no thought of danger. The whole trouble seems to have come at once, and the difficulty is not so much in England as in Ireland. English Protestantism will not consent that a Catholic people shall have Catholic schools, if they can help it. To prevent it, they are ready themselves to give up denominational education. The Quakers waited upon Mr. FORSTER a day or two ago, and warned him that any levying of rates for the support of denominational schools would lead to great difficulty. In civil and economical matters, the majority can govern. Men are taxed and rated to pay for what they are most strongly opposed to—but religion is different. A majority can fix the road to market—to heaven each man must have a way of his own.

THE BALLOT BILL.

The remarks of the *Saturday Review* on the introduction of the Ballot bill by the Marquis of HARTINGTON, I find rather neat.

> "In the last Parliament," it observes, "Lord HARTINGTON and three other members of the great family to which he belongs, represented counties or divisions of counties. They were all useful and accomplished members of the House of Commons, but it may perhaps have occurred to Lord HARTINGTON that it would have been a remarkable coincidence if three sons and a brother of a powerful nobleman had been selected exclusively for their personal merits, but it is possible that a farmer who has voted for a good candidate to please his landlord, may henceforth vote for a bad candidate to please himself."

And, of course, more or less complimentary reference is made to the American system:

> "It is not improbable that when the habit of deferring to landlords or social superiors has once been effectually broken through, the independence which will have been achieved will be ostentatiously displayed. In the United States no man takes the trouble to keep his vote secret; and it is remarkable that in a country where political vituperation is practiced with unbounded license, political enemies never charge one another with the crime of having taken advantage of the ballot to betray their party. Almost the only important result which is not anticipated from the change is an improvement in the character of the House of Commons. The Americans care little or nothing for the fitness of representatives who have, except in times of extraordinary agitation, no important share in the government of the country. It may be permitted to doubt whether England can afford to allow the House of Commons to sink to the level of the House of Representatives. The ballot, combined with the late increase of the constituency, and the consequent alteration of its character, will gradually tend to transfer the choice of members to professional managers of elections. As in the United States, the Committee or Club of the party will be courted in place of the constituency; and it will occasionally be bought. Managing Committees will be absolutely indifferent to capacity or attainments; but it is possible that they may retain a wholesome respect for money. Any kind of member is better than an obscure and penniless adventurer."

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The discussion of the Contagious Diseases act is approaching a crisis. It is an astounding matter altogether. If England was ever a squeamish country, it has got bravely over it. Think, if you can, of large public meetings being held in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c., of mixed audiences, addressed by both men and women, going into the whole subject of these acts, with all its disgusting details! At a large meeting in the Town Hall of Birmingham a few nights ago, where women formed a large part of the assembly, speeches were made by two Methodist clergymen, the most indecent I have ever seen in print, and the papers declare that they were much worse than thus reported. One of them—that of Rev. Dr. RULE—was so outrageous that Rev. ARTHUR O'NEIL, a Baptist minister, publicly rebuked him, saying that if he had known the sort of speeches which would be made to a mixed audience, he would have protested against holding such a meeting.

> "It was," he said, "a wrong and shameful thing that subjects such as those mentioned that evening should have been brought before a mixed assembly; and he doubted very much whether the priests and monks, about whom Dr. RULE had talked so much, ever said anything worse than that gentleman had done. He reminded the reverend gentleman, by the way, that poor, misruled Ireland was the freest from those moral impurities which afflicted England."

And the Mayor of Birmingham presided at this meeting, and one of the Aldermen introduced the first resolution! But the opposition to the law and its extension is very violent. The mob, incited, it must be said, by women who ought to know what they are about, and who are encouraged in turn by such philosophers as Mr. J. S. MILL and Prof. FRANCIS NEWMAN, seems determined that nothing shall be done to purify the country from one of its most deadly evils—at least that it shall not be done in the way recommended by the *élite* of the medical profession and the clergy, and adopted, after a full investigation, by the unanimous vote of both Houses of Parliament. In the meantime the Association for promoting the extension of the act of 1866 to the civil population of the United Kingdom, has just issued its third report, a pamphlet of 96 pages, in which the objections urged against the act seem to be triumphantly answered. This Association consists of men of the highest position, professional and social, in all parts of the United Kingdom. Memorials in favor of the extension of the act, from clergy and laity, and persons of the highest eminence and attainments, have been sent to the Legislature. The letter of Miss GARRETT, which, the Committee says, "for lucid expression and comprehensive argument leaves little to be desired," has been very widely circulated.

> "We believe," says the report, "that the time will come when we shall look back with astonishment at the legislation of this country, which, almost alone among civilized nations, so long permitted a dire disease, affecting innocent persons and children yet unborn, to rage unchecked through the land, and which made no efforts to rescue a degraded portion of our population, more sinned against than sinning, from the consequences of a career destructive alike to body and soul."

And the facts presented in this report are really very terrible. Forty-three per cent. of the total out-patients of Guy's Hospital are affected with these diseases. Of twenty thousand patients yearly treated at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, one in five is so affected; at the Throat Hospital, fifteen per cent.; at the Children's Hospital, twenty per cent.; and at all the hospitals and dispensaries the children so affected are nearly in the same proportion. It was, therefore, the opinion of Sir THOMAS WATSON, Bart., F. R. S., &c., &c., that "steps should be taken to restrain a disease which counts its victims not only among the vicious and self-indulgent, but among virtuous women and innocent children by hundreds of thousands." I do not propose to give even the most hasty summary of this report, which from a professional, moral and social point of view, is of great interest, but it shows, I think conclusively, that the law is as carefully guarded from abuse as it can well be, and that it has thus far, when not violently interferred with, been very successful in its operation, and beneficial to all classes concerned. I have said that the party which opposes its extension and demands its repeal, offer no substitute. There is a recommendation of voluntary effort in the establishment of hospitals, and the reformation of the social evil, but all such efforts have notoriously failed. Dr. C. DRYSDALE, one of the Secretaries of the Repeal Association, has his theory on the subject. He thinks the only way to get rid of the evil:

> "Is by making marriage earlier, and by enjoining on young couples the necessity of not having more children than they can easily maintain. Facility of divorce," he adds, "which has worked admirably in Indiana, in the United States, should be introduced into England, and with such and like arrangements, mankind might attain happiness and stamp out disease."

Perhaps the most important testimony adduced in favor of the act in this report, beyond its array of statistics, is the following letter from Rev. JOHN PUCKLE, Vicar of Dover, an old garrison town, and long one of the worst in England. He says the experience of the working of the act at Dover shows:

> "First, that at least sixty per cent. of the worst elements of virulent contagion have departed from the town; second, that open indecency and downright assaulting temptation have disappeared by one-half (I think more) from nightly infesting our streets, and, third, that a very strong body of the people of sound sense and feeling belonging to us, medical especially, is in favor of the act's working."

It seems but too probable that the violent and indecent clamor raised against this law will prevent its extension—it may even procure its repeal. The most its friends now seem to hope for is a compromise by which the act will be continued in force at the naval and military stations, with a Royal Commission to examine into its working and results. That something ought to be done few but the most prejudiced and fanatical can deny. The right to go about poisoning people in any way ought not to be, if it really is a part of the British Constitution. If it is, all I can say is that the British Constitution will suffer for it.

EVIL INFLUENCES OF ARMY AND NAVY.

In the course of his speech at the contagious diseases meeting at Birmingham, Rev. Mr. O'NEIL spoke in an uncomplimentary manner of the British army and navy, and attributed to them a large share of the social evil in its worst results. He said:

> "As one who for two years was a compounder in a military hospital at Malta, he was bold to affirm that the great source of the evil which they were trying to stamp out was to be found in the noble army about which RULE had talked. The speaker refused to acknowledge that it was a noble army; he knew better. So long as they persisted in keeping five millions of poor, miserable, ignorant, idle, homeless, unmarried soldiers in European countries, so long would they have the great evil of which they complained. If the good women who attended the meeting that night had come forward when JOSEPH STURGE and other good men were trying to lessen the hired armed force of this country it would have looked better of them. The evil now began to come home to themselves, as it were, but even still they seemed loth to acknowledge the source. It was the standing army and navy of the country—consisting of idle, robust, vigorous, well-fed young men—that were the curse of society, and which were, in a great degree, the cause of prostitution and its attendant diseases. He hoped that the time was coming when England would learn to imitate the example of America, who could do without a standing army, yet if it were needed could raise a body of men—especially in the North—with homes and wives, who would defend their country a great deal better than the idle, homeless soldiers."

Public opinion confirms this statement, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an account of the British army, written by a private soldier, which is further evidence to the same effect. He says:

> "I have known returned convicts and habitual jail-birds seeking refuge in the army. I have known many who were tried, in a few years more than six times, by court-martial for offenses more or less disgraceful, and yet they were retained. I know many at present who are not clear six weeks in a year from punishment, and who are a standing disgrace to any body or community, and they are allowed to remain. Col. HARDINGE, of the Coldstream Guards, a week or two ago, in a letter to the *Times*, complained bitterly of the limited discretion placed within his reach for dealing with ill-conducted men. There is no earthly reason to show for their retention. Their misconduct entails an enormous expense upon the country, for they spend more time in prison than on duty, thereby necessitating the maintenance of a large staff of provost officials. Their presence in the barrack-room among young soldiers is like rank weeds among plants. They are constantly endeavoring, and take a cruel pleasure in corrupting the morals of those around them. Their ordinary language is a phraseology of obscenity, blasphemy, and profanity. They are always creating drunken brawls, and delight in annoying those who do not enter into their pursuits. The language used at meals is indescribably disgusting. I have seen young men, moral and unsophisticated, from country districts, in the short course of three months, through the power of evil example, become confirmed scoundrels."

The Government is now endeavoring to reform the whole army system—and not too soon.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

The Minister's Financial Project—Troubles in the South—Italy and France—Pope Pius IX—The Council—Catholicism and Protestantism—St. Gennaro's Day—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 10, 1870.

The prospect seems to be pretty bright that this time something will come of the Minister's financial project. Deputies speak encouragingly, and the Special Commission in whose hands the scheme is are getting on well with their work. The chasm will be bridged over by an arrangement with the Bank, as an understanding has already been arrived at on the most essential points, the original plan being accepted with modifications.

TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

But yesterday there was a pause in the discussion in Parliament of the Budget, to listen to an account given by the chief of the Cabinet, of the somewhat serious movements in a Republican sense made within a few days in the province of Catanzaro, in the extreme southern part of the kingdom; a region more famous for brigandage than for political demonstrations. A band of two or three hundred, with arms, and a half military organization, suddenly appeared with cries for the Republic, and proclamations of doctrines in opposition to existing rule. The authorities had no difficulty in putting an end to the irregular proceedings, although some of the Police had been seized and held as prisoners. Orderly citizens came forward in large numbers and offered their services to the Government as volunteers, in case of need; and a son of GARIBALDI—MENOTTI—now in that part, promised his aid in suppressing the movement, if it should assume the dimensions of an insurrection. The Minister was able to assure Parliament that no anxiety is felt by the Government on account of such attempts, as it has at command ample means of repression. For the rest, the present Ministry finds fewer difficulties in its way than the Cabinets of the past three or four years, which have made not very successful trials of the exercise of power. Factions in Parliament seem less inclined to embarrass the action of the chief agents of the Sovereign, which is a great gain, as the bad example set by ambitious leaders of party was too apt to find imitators among less responsible actors in the square. Signor LANZA, the present head of the Ministry, is one from the ranks of the people, efficient as a Councilor, and as energetic in action as ready in speech.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

The great political strait and pressure in France has kept the Italians as much occupied the past week as if it were their own particular affair. There is such a solidarity of interests of various sorts between the people of the two countries, that what affects one is pretty sure soon to be felt by the other. Italy leans as much on France as England does upon the United States. This great cry for liberty in Europe is giving people intrusted with political responsibilities a good deal of anxiety, in spite of the poh, poh, of those actually exercising power. If it should go wrong with the Empire in France, the reaction would immediately be felt here, and nobody is able to say positively whether liberty would gain or lose. In fact, the political theater has come to be a gaming-house, or exchange, and the bulls and the bears of the old and the new systems are expecting to make their fortunes by a revolution of the wheel. Luck has come to so many adventurers that the last man arrived is equally hopeful of his chance. So far as the advocates of radical changes are concerned, the recent turn of events, both in Italy and France, has not been such as to kindle new ardor, and some are settling down into the conclusion that it will be better to try to effect reforms with means already in hand, than to strive for the application of new processes.

POPE PIUS IX.

On the 15th of next month, PIUS IX. will enter the five and twentieth year of his Pontificate. If his life is prolonged to the end of that year, it will be a negation of the celebrated prediction *Non videbris annos Petri*, referring to the fact that no Pope has held the Chair of Peter so long as did St. Peter himself, whose term was prolonged to twenty-five years, two months, and seven days. It has been suggested here that if PIUS IX. gets beyond this, he must be prepared for a new sensation, for the fanatics among the Ultramontanes will propose to make a saint of him before life is extinct. PIO NONO, without knowing it, or intending it, is by the work of his Council giving satisfaction both to friends and foes. Indeed, my free-thinking Italian is so well content with the Pope's work that he goes so far as to say that if PIUS IX. will keep on as he has begun he will canonize him in his own oratory, and adopt him as his saint.

THE COUNCIL.

It is now confidently asserted by clerical witnesses, that the Pope's Council will not be broken up after the infallibility scheme is voted. There is much work left for it to do, and there will be a Summer vacation, but not an indefinite adjournment. Priests tell us that it may be prolonged for years, for the circumstances of the time will, quite as much as any influences from above, fix the decision as concerns its continuance.

CATHOLICISM AND PROTESTANTISM.

It is constantly asserted by the undiscouraged friends of the Papacy that what the Roman Catholic Church is losing in Europe is more than made up by the acquisitions in America. To all except well-instructed Italians, the name America, however familiar, is still a vague term. Instead of associating it, as do Northern Europeans, with the great country whose chief rules over a population of forty or fifty millions, when the name is mentioned there comes up in the mind the recollection of some little republic of South America, to which first and last one or two hundred thousand Italians have emigrated, among whom the one who addresses you may have an acquaintance of former years. The moment is near when the census of the eighth decade of the United States is to be taken, and it will be of service to statisticians, who watch the relative development of Protestanism and Catholicism in the world, if the figures are given with sufficient precision to furnish a trustworthy argument in the highly interesting discussion which is going on. That the United States has become in population and in influence the leading Protestant country of the world, is hardly recognized by those in Europe, who give authority to opinion; but the fact must be put conspicuously forward by the results of the proximate general enumeration. The transfer of the base from Europe to America of Protestant propagandism has been sudden, and it cannot be long before America will put Europe in the minority in the great aggregate.

ST. GENNARO'S DAY.

I see by a statement in the *Unita Cattolica*, the organ and faithful chronicler of every ecclesiastical event, that the Neapolitans have had their annual treat of a dance round the flask containing the blood of St. Gennaro, their patron saint. We have the same authority for the fact that this ancient red liquid bubbled up nicely, and quite to the satisfaction of those who lay great stress upon the success of this annual miracle. As is very well known, at the word of command, after mass is said before a great crowd in the church where it is kept, the blood, which has been in solid state during the year, suddenly liquefies, and fairly boils like that of a "riled" Democratic politician, disappointed in his "legitimate aspirations."

THE SEASON.

As the season is ended at Rome, this capital City of Florence is more lively than usual with visitors, lingering on their way to the North. The inns, which are numerous and large, are running over with guests, and bankers are having so profitable a time of it as almost to think themselves the masters, and not the servants, of the traveling public, or, in other phrase, the dispensers, and not the recipients, of benefits. Our Consul-General, Mr. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., is dispensing his hospitalities to his countrymen on a scale to absorb half a dozen salaries such as are paid to our foreign agents in similar offices. From the time this central seat of our consular system in Italy was created, the incumbent has been a rich man, and the stipend has been by no means the first object.

ANGELICO.

SPAIN.

Rupture in the Republican Party—Late Proceedings in the Cortes—The Independence of Cities—The Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Thursday, May 12, 1870.

My task as a faithful chronicler imposes upon me today the painful duty of announcing a rupture in the Republican Party. It may lead to the most unhappy consequences now that the Monarchists are uniting for the solution of the subject of article 33 of the Constitution. I have informed you that the Republican Party nominated a Directory composed of tried men, most esteemed for their sentiments, their convictions and their capacity. You know, also, that the party had proceeded to its re-organization in Madrid, and in all the provinces. It has come to pass now that a few individuals yielding to the evil counsels of their own vanity, have protested against the nomination of certain members of the Directory, and against the Federal system as laid out by them. Today, a part (the majority) have protested against the manifest due to the pen of M. CASTELAR. Three Republican journals alone, throughout Spain, sustain the Federal system. The others call themselves Confederates, that is to say, opposed to all transaction. The Directory has seen with pain that Messrs. PINARGALL, FUTAN, and the Marquis DE ST. MARTHA, have signed the manifest of the fraction of the Confederates, and are about to publish an appeal to the party to request it to reject the system of the Confederates, which is the negation of that of the Federals. The declarations of the Confederates deny the principle of nationalities, in order to admit the consequences of the "social contract" of J. J. ROUSSEAU. According to them, the follies invented by the idealogues, from PLATO up to our own day, ought to give place to the practical and wise ideas which prevail in the United States of America. Messrs. Castelar, Figueras, Garcia, Lopez, Maissonae, Sorm, and other Republican orators reject energetically this tendency of the ultras of the Republican Party. The clubs of Madrid and of different provinces have adjured the members of the Directory to protest with all their might against the manifest of the seven Republican journals of Madrid. A meeting was held yesterday, to try to find a means of reconciling all these exigencies. It was impossible, however, to come to an understanding. The members of the Directory maintained the system of federation applied to the present condition of the country. The dissenting Republicans maintained that the confederation of the municipalities, the districts, the provinces and the parts of which some of the provinces are composed should prevail. For these latter, there is nothing acceptable but the federalism of PROUDHON from which they admit no safety attainable. It is to be feared that the two parties are entering upon a period in which principles will be in contest. The plan of the federation was at first accepted and sustained by the entire Republican Press of Madrid and the Provinces, but Messrs. PINARGALL, FUTAN, and the Marquis DE SANTA MARTHA separated themselves and flung out the flag of the Confederates. I will keep you informed as to the result of the meetings which will take place, and I will send *in extenso* the new manifest which M. CASTELAR is now preparing. If a reconciliation is not effected, it will be published day after to-morrow.

THE CORTES.

This is the fifteenth day of the discussion of the question of civil marriages by the Cortes. All the orators, great and small, of the Legislative Body have taken part in the debate, which will continue some days longer. The organic law on the municipalities has been put in discussion. It secures the most complete liberty for the administrative acts of the Mayors and their counselors. The reactionaries of the Union-Liberal Party do not wish to deprive the central power of the right of dissolving the municipalities. The Minister of the Interior, and the Commission charged with defending the new project, sustain the immovability of the municipalities, which can only be changed by their own will, and not by that of the Prefects, or the Minister. If this innovation in Spain prevails, we shall greet at last the era in which municipal life really exists, for the cities will have their liberty of action freed from the pressure of a central Government, as in England and in the United States. Today M. CASTELAR will speak in the Cortes in favor of the independence of the cities, so violently disputed by the adversaries of the revolution. Since the declaration of Gen. PRIM to the Cortes the diverse fractions of the Chamber hold separate meetings to discuss the merits and chances of the several candidates for the throne. There are such great differences among the Monarchists that it has been as yet impossible for them to agree, and you may take it for granted that all the chances are in favor of a continuation of the Provisional Government, with the single modification that the present Regent (if he is not replaced by PRIM) will be invested with monarchical privileges. It will be a great misfortune for Spain if the Cortes separate without coming to a decision. The door will remain open to all sorts of eventualities, even to the most dangerous, for all parties are extremely hostile to each other. There exists all the time in Spain the ostensible policy destined to tranquilize foreign Courts and the country at large, but the secret policy, that of the Cabinets of the Ministers and of the Legislative Palace, often destroys the engagements publicly taken before the Cortes. The present case is not an exception. Disorders are heard of in the Provinces, but they are not so serious as those previously reported. Carlists and Republicans exchange pistol shots occasionally.

THE CROPS.

Here is a piece of intelligence perfectly reliable, and of great interest for the whole United States. In Spain this year's crop of wines, grain, oranges, figs, and especially of Malaga grapes, is greater than has been known for years.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship *Columbia*, from Havana May 28, via Nassau, N. P., reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by four days than those already at hand. Purser MAYNE has our thanks for courtesies.

The Case of Boet—A New Trick—Trial of the Cuban Government—A Woman in Trouble—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

CARLOS GONZALES BOET, the famous leader of VALMASEDA's counter guerrillas, better known as VALMASEDA's executioner, and so cordially hated by the Cubans at Santiago de Cuba, owing to his execution of many citizens of that place, had arrived at Matanzas, where he had been married. The officers of volunteers and a number of citizens went to receive him at the railroad depot and crowds lined the sidewalk. The cause of BOET's leaving the scenes of his exploits is not ill-health, but only an accusation of stealing a sum of $3,000, which, it is alleged, he took from the body of some person he executed, and which amount he failed to deliver to the proper authorities. This is the charge, and BOET will be tried by Court-martial. Whether the charge is well founded the proceedings of the trial may probably tell.

NEW TRICK.

The *Gaceta* publishes an account of a hunt near Sagua, announcing that the rangers had brought the mulatto, MATIAS DE MANERO, as a prisoner to Encrucijada, and also the ears of the negro VICTORIANO, whom they killed, nine others escaping. The proof of having killed the man must be taken as conclusive evidence of the fact, though a malicious Havana Cuban insinuates that these ears may have been cut from the head of a live negro.

TRIAL OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Gaceta* publishes the second and last appeal of the Military Court, of which Col. FRANCISCO MONTAOS is the Judge-Advocate, calling on the following-named persons, constituting a part of the Cuban Government Junta in New-York, to appear for trial in this city within twenty days, and be confined, temporarily, in jail. The persons named are:

> "Cárlos Manuel Céspedes, Francisco Vicente Aguilera, Cristóbal Mendoza, Eligio Izaguirre, Eduardo Agramonte, Manuel de Quesada, Thomas Jordan, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Francisco Sanchez Betancourt, Miguel Betancourt Guerra, Jesus Rodriguez, Antonio Alcalá, José Izaguirre, Honorato Castillo, Miguel Gerónimo Gutierrez, Arcadio Garcia, Tranquilino Valdés, Antonio Lorda, Antonio Machado, Antonio Zambrana, Ignacio Agramonte, José Morales Lémus, Dr. Francisco, Ruz Valiente, José Mora, Antonio Fernandez Bramosio, Dr. Bassora, Francisco Izquierdo, Plutarco Gonzalez, Fernandez Criado, Javier Cisneros, Joaquin Delgado, Ramon Aguierre, Francisco Fesser, Mariano Alvarez, Ignacio Alfaro, Miguel Aldama, Cárlos del Castillo, José Manuel Mestre, Hilario Cisneros, Leonardo del Monte, José Maria Céspedas, Francisco Valdés Mendoza, Nestor Ponce de Leon, Federico Falvez, Francisco Javier Valmaseda, José Trujillo, Manuel Casanova, Antonio Mora, Luis F. Mantilla and Manuel Marquez.

Should they fail to appear they will be sentenced as rebels. This sentence may be foreseen, as being the only one meted out to enemies of the Spanish Government in Cuba. But as all these gentlemen are either quietly in New-York or else fighting in the field, the trial will be a mere farce, and the truly loyal will be cheated out of a spectacle *á la garrote*.

A CONSUL IN TROUBLE.

This morning's *Gaceta* calls on Mr. JUAN E. KICHERER, the Vice-Consul of Holland, and whom it states to be absent from this city, to appear at the Prison of Fort Principe and give testimony regarding his complicity in the trial of Mr. ALFRED LEVY, of Sagua, a young Englishman, on the charge of treason. Mr. LEVY was book-keeper of Messrs. MORE & AJURIA at Sagua, and was arrested some three months ago, owing to the discovery of some correspondence. But there is something strange about the edict against Mr. KICHERER, as that gentleman is not absent from this city, and still continues in his former employment as book-keeper of FESSER & Co. Although he is a Consul, he may consider himself what the Germans call *vogelfrei*, after the publication of this edict.

THE HAVANA PRESS.

"Our principles must be sustained," has long been the repeatedly expressed assertion of Mr. GIL GELPI, chief editor of the *Prensa*, which journal is about to disappear from the field of Cuban newspaperdom. How and in what manner may be seen from the following very characteristic card of GELPI, as published in the *Prensa* of Sunday morning:

> "Under the necessity of reconcentrating strength and labor with a unity of ideas, this journal will cease to appear, its present director and editor remaining as vice-director and first editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, at the head of which paper Mr. RUIZ DE LEON will be placed as director. The subscribers of the *Prensa*, of whom we take our leave, will gain by the change, as, in addition to our work, they will have that of our director, whose vast knowledge and intense patriotism are well known. But our readers will take care to remember that the *Voz de Cuba*, under the direction of Mr. RUIZ DE LEON, must be considered a new journal."

To a foreigner or person unacquainted with Cuban affairs and politics, the suspension of a newspaper and other details would undoubtedly appear to be a matter of very small interest. But exactly the reverse is the case, and the suspension of the *Prensa* and fusion with the *Voz de Cuba* are matters of transcendental importance, and furnish a very significant fact not only of the actual state of the situation, but also of the political sentiments and relations of the Havana Spaniards, or, rather, all the Spaniards residing in Cuba, among themselves and toward the mother country. In order to demonstrate this more fully, a slight sketch of Messrs. GELPI and LEON will be needed. GELPI is a man of great information, especially on American affairs, but not a scholar; he is a retired sea captain of a studious turn of mind. In politics, a defender of the Pope, of absolutism in every shape, and Spain. Full of self-importance and a high opinion of his influence, he nevertheless is a gentleman in his writings and social intercourse, and a generous enemy. He has been ridiculed, but his great persistence has made him a strong power in the Spanish element. Financially considered, the *Prensa* proved a failure under his management, and only the sale of the paper to the *Voz de Cuba* has enabled him to pay house-rent and other debts. His future director, companion or adjutant, it being impossible to tell which, Mr. RUIZ DE LEON, is a fair engineer, but not a notability. Reported violent in his temper, and certainly so in his writings, more scholarly but less profound than GELPI, he managed to form a small party composed of the adherents of ISABELLA at the present day. He edited the *Diario* once, and was the New-York correspondent of said journal last year, acting also as agent of the Spanish Government. The *Voz de Cuba*, therefore, which under CASTANON was liberal, under the present management, *liberal conservador*, will, under the new régime, be the mouth-piece of the Church and Bourbon party, perhaps quietly, like the *Diario*, or pronouncedly, like the *Pensamiento Español*, in Madrid. The only bona fide journalist on the *Voz*, Mr. TRIAY, will be compelled to take a secondary position, and liberal ideas will no longer have an organ or defender in Cuba. The *Voz de Cuba*, notwithstanding Mr. GELPI's assertion that under the new régime it must be considered as a new paper, will in reality be the old *Prensa*. Men of GELPI's stamp are sufficiently marked and powerful to impress themselves and their ideas on everything surrounding them, and although it is barely possible that GELPI and LEON may manage to work together peaceably more than a couple of months, the *Voz*, nevertheless, will be more absolutist than Bourbonist. If CASTANON could rise from his tomb and see the *Voz de Cuba*, with the names of GELPI and LEON, he would ask to return to his eternal home, never to appear again. It is, therefore, a certain conclusion that the liberal portion of the Cuban Spaniards have been over-awed and cowed by their ultra brethren; the clergy and slaveholders, who hold the money, have gained the victory, and only very ultra-Spanish views and articles must be expected in future. A Spanish republic or liberal advanced measures have but few, if any, adherents among the Cuban Spaniards, and those who exist dare not acknowledge themselves as such. *Voz* of CASTANON, *requiesce in pace!*

WAR NEWS.

No event of any moment has taken place since my last, insignificant skirmishes of no importance being the order of the day. Some Cuban reports, of which no confirmation has been received, are in circulation, of which the most important is to the effect that the troops which were surrounding MODESTA DIAZ had found a hornet's nest, meeting a much larger force than they bargained for, and that they had been driven back three leagues and badly whipped, with severe losses.

QUASIMODO.

CHICAGO.

The North-western Woman's Suffrage Convention—Railroad Matters—Transportation of Grain—The Fall Political Campaign—Business Prospects—Sabbath Closing—Emigration, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 26, 1870.

A North-western Woman's Suffrage Convention has been in session at Farwell Hall, in this city, today and yesterday. It is not a very heavy body, either in numbers or talent. There are some lively young ladies present; some of an uncertain age; some aged matrons; a few beardless young men; some old stagers like S. M. BOOTH, of slave-dealing memory, Judge WAIT, Judge BRADWELL, and Hon. GEORGE C. BATES. This organization attempts to steer clear of the complications which have been produced by the aspirations for leadership which have created disturbance and division in the Eastern ranks. They do not acknowledge either King TILTON or King BEECHER; and neither the LIVERMORE, nor the STANTON nor the ANTHONY as leaders, but propose to go their own way with true Western independence. As I have taken occasion heretofore to remark, the cause is evidently on the wane in this section. It does not appear to be recognized as a very exciting element, or one which attracts any considerable attention. But it is presumable that the agitation will go on until it has either spent itself, or until the end is accomplished. There is no judging from present appearances of what will be the outcome of it.

RAILROADS.

There is quite a large number of connecting railroads in the process of construction in this State, many of which are drawing near completion. The Fox River Valley Railroad—nearly a north and south line, from the La Salle Coal fields at Streator, and that vicinity, thence indefinitely north toward the State, is being pushed forward with considerable rapidity. The Springfield and Illinois Southern is to be let in a few days. The road from Champaign to Bloomington is completed. There are fifteen or twenty of these short lines in the State—built by the loan of the credit of the towns and counties through which they pass, principally. In their address to the people, we notice that the members of the Constitutional Convention say that the loans thus authorized amount to fifty million dollars, and hence the provision which has been inserted into the new instrument to put a check upon this dangerous manner of saddling an immense debt upon the people. Provision is to be made, the time the loan is contracted, for the payment of the interest and also the principal within twenty years. The debt incurred is also not to exceed five per cent. upon the assessed valuation of the property of the town, city or county which takes the loan. These checks have been rendered necessary by the reckless manner in which this description of loans has been voted in this State, and in all the West. Iowa is in trouble, and in Michigan they are discussing the constitutionality of these loans, and will doubtless attempt repudiation, as has already been done in Wisconsin and Iowa.

TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN.

The recent advance in grain has called out a large quantity, which the farmers have been "holding" for higher prices—some of it for two years. There is still much in the country which paying prices would bring out, but the extortionate freight charges of the railroads are discouraging to farmers, as it costs about ten bushels to get one to market from beyond the Mississippi. In view of this state of things, the producers are taking steps to remedy the evils from which they suffer. One meeting has been held at Bloomington, in this State, and the following call is out:

> The farmers of the North-western States and Territories are requested to meet in their respective School Districts, on Saturday, the 4th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the discussion of the issues here presented, and to appoint committees for the following purposes, to wit:
>
> 1. To make a list of the names and post-office address of all persons who desire to become members of an association for the protection of agricultural interests by business means.
>
> 2. To estimate as nearly as may be the amount of agricultural products of such districts, and the net cash value thereof, to be used in the preparation of a report showing the products of the North-west, their rights to transportation and market, and the remedies available for existing wrongs.

The feeling which is abroad will undoubtedly secure the adoption of the railroad and warehouse articles of the new Constitution. In some particulars, it is not the roads—the stockholders—which (or who) are coining money out of the exactions upon the people. But the managers of the roads here all "manage" to get rich on very moderate salaries. They make the road subserve their private interests. I know of one superintendent of freights who averaged $25,000 clear a year, for ten years.

POLITICAL.

Even at this early day the political waters begin to be troubled with reference to the Fall election. There are various gentlemen in each of the several districts with Congressional aspirations, and in some of them the canvass for the nomination is even now quite active. Gen. FARNSWORTH has several looking after his place in the Second, and the opposition will be strong; but as nearly every county has an aspirant, it is doubtful if the forces can be concentrated. Hon. S. S. CHURCH, of McHenry, it would seem, has the inside track. McLean County claims the candidate in CULLOM's district, and it will probably be awarded to her. In this district the opposition to Mr. JUDD has not yet assumed a definite shape, but it is scarcely possible that he will again be returned.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Our streets are full of life and activity, and judging from the whirl and rush which prevails at all periods of the day, business is profitably brisk. And, too, we get satisfactory reports of the state of trade from all our leading houses in the various departments. Mechanical business is not so well assured. There is a fair amount of building in progress, but new contracts are comparatively limited. Money is easy at the banks, and much better in general trade than it was a month ago. Lake business continues rather active, but freights are low and scarcely remunerative. The lowering of the rates of toll on the Erie Canal has given great satisfaction all over the West. There are fears, however, that the good results expected will be counteracted by the cupidity and exactions of the railroads west of the shipping ports, and that the producers will not reap the benefits of the change.

SABBATH CLOSING.

Chicago experienced a new sensation last Sunday. In accordance with the order of the Police Commissioners, nearly all of the saloons kept their front doors closed and their blinds down. There was a show of decency and of observing the laws, at least. And from some cause or other—this or something else—the cases of "drunks and disorderlies" before the Police Courts on Monday morning were not half of what they were the previous Monday, and what they have been for months. There are many Sunday drinkers who do not care to be seen sneaking into back doors, through dirty alleys, and then the very fact that official and public notice has been taken of the violation of law by the saloons has a decided influence upon the popular mind. The Superintendent of Police has directed that the order shall be strictly enforced.

IMMIGRATION.

There is a large influx of foreigners from all nations, almost, this Spring. The Irish and Germans predominate, of course, but the "Norsemen" are pretty strongly represented. These push on to the fat lands beyond us, and mostly engage in agriculture. Minnesota has great attractions, and when the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed, we may expect to see Scandinavia reproduced along its line to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

We are soon to have the assembled wisdom of the country in full discussion upon the social science questions which are agitating a few minds among us. The National Convention is to be held in this city during the second week in June. The programme contains a list of important subjects, and they have been assigned mainly to able men.

CROPS.

Crop prospects continue fine. Favorable reports come to us from every quarter, with now and then a plaint that there is a lack of rain; but during the past week abundant showers have fallen over a large section of the West. Judging from the abundance of strawberries in the market and their superior quality, there is to be no lack of fruit this season. In fact, the reports are good from all the fruit-growing "belts."

TENNESSEE RAILROAD BONDS.

Important Reports in the State Senate—$985,000 in State Bonds Declared Void.

From the Nashville Union, June 1.

Senator COOPER, of Bedford, introduced yesterday, from the joint Judiciary Committee, two very important bills, accompanied by reports explanatory of the causes which prompted the introduction of those bills. The object of one of those bills is to prevent the payment by the Controller or Treasurer of 885 bonds of the State, issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, and to prevent the payment, or reception in payment, of State indebtedness of any of the coupons belonging to these bonds. The other bill is introduced to accomplish the same purpose with reference to 100 bonds, with coupons, issued to the Mineral Home Railroad.

THE TENNESSEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In relation to the bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, the Committee declare that:

The eight hundred and eighty-five bonds issued by the Governor of the State of Tennessee to GEORGE MANEY, in aid of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, on the 2d day of October, 1869; on the 9th day of October, 1869; on the 27th day of October, 1869, and on the 7th day of December, 1869, were illegally issued, and prohibiting the Controller of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the State from voluntarily paying said bonds, or the coupons clipped from them, or from receiving them in payment of any debt due and owing the State of Tennessee, in any way.

The Committee have carefully examined all of the statutes of the State creating a system of internal improvement, and granting aid to railroad companies organized under them, as well as the act of Dec. 7, 1867, entitled an "An act to amend the Internal Improvement laws of the State, passed Feb. 11, 1852," under which the Executive Department informs us the bonds were issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, with an earnest desire to ascertain, if possible, the authority under which the Executive Department acted in issuing the large number of bonds to the President of said road. They are compelled, however, by a sense of their responsibility as legislators, and their duty to their constituents, to state that from the testimony of the President of the road, and the examination which they have given to the statutes, the bonds so issued were illegally issued, without any authority of law, in direct conflict with the express provisions of the act under which the additional aid was granted to the Railroad Company.

The Committee state that by the sixth section of the act of December, 1867, there was granted to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company "the additional sum of $5,000 per mile, subjecting the Company to the liabilities and restrictions imposed by the Internal Improvement act of February, 1852," and by the sixteenth section of the same act it was further provided "that these loans shall be made in a like manner and under the same conditions imposed by the Internal Improvement laws of the State."

The Committee find that the Governor of the State, on the demand of GEORGE MANEY, caused to be issued to him as President of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, 885 bonds of $1,000 each in aid of said road, being $5,000 per mile on the entire road of said Company from Nashville to Knoxville; they find that at the times when said bonds were so issued it was not satisfactorily shown to the Governor by any evidence known to the Committee that the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company had procured bona fide and good and solvent subscriptions of capital stock to an amount sufficient to grade, bridge and prepare for the iron rails the whole extent of the main trunk line proposed to be constructed by such Company, and that they had, in fact, at the time graded, bridged and fully prepared thirty miles of the road at either terminus.

They find that beyond the town of Lebanon, a distance of about thirty miles from Nashville, along said road, there was not one foot of said road graded, and that beyond the town of Carthage, a distance of some sixty miles from Nashville, the line of said Railroad Company was not, at the time, even permanently located.

They find that under the General Internal Improvement laws of the State, and by the express provisions of the act of Dec. 2, 1867, granting the additional aid of $5,000 per mile to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, the evidence would have been produced to the Governor by the evidence of the President, GEORGE MANEY, under oath, satisfying him that the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, at the time, had thirty miles of the line of said railroad, at one or the other of its termini, graded, bridged and fully prepared to receive the iron rails; and also bona fide, good and solvent subscriptions of capital stock, in an amount sufficient to grade, bridge and prepare for the iron rails the whole extent of the main trunk line proposed to be constructed, and then, upon such evidence and proof made by affidavit by the President, bonds in the extent of $10,000 per mile for the first thirty miles, and $100,000 for bridges across certain rivers, and so on each additional section of ten miles might be issued, and the act of Dec. 7, 1867, only gave additional aid of $5,000 per mile, but subject to the same conditions and restrictions as attached to the $10,000 per mile.

Under the facts shown by the Special Committee on Railroads in their report, and the evidence accompanying it, the Judiciary Committee conclude that the bonds were illegally issued, without authority of law, and in direct conflict with its express provisions; hence, that a law should at once be introduced and passed, prohibiting the Controller and Treasurer from voluntarily paying the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

COOPER, of Bedford, Chairman.

THE MINERAL HOME RAILROAD.

Relative to the bonds issued to the Mineral Home Railroad, the Committee, after appropriate introductory remarks, say:

The one hundred bonds issued by the Governor in aid of said road on the 2d day of October, 1869, were caused to be illegally and fraudulently issued, having been proved by means of an affidavit made by the State Directors, known to be by them at the time they made it untrue in every particular; and that the subsequent sale of them by the parties assuming to control them, and their agent, the Exchange and Deposit Bank of Knoxville, at forty-three cents on the dollar, was a void sale, the purchaser obtaining no valid title to said bonds, because made in direct violation of the law under which the bonds were issued; and obtaining no valid title, they could subsequently communicate no title to others claiming by, through or under them.

The Committee recommend the passage of the bill, because, in their opinion, under the facts shown by the report of the Select Committee on Railroads, the bonds were obtained by the managers of the Mineral Home Railroad upon a predetermined intention of swindling the State of Tennessee out of $100,000, and which they have attempted to consummate by subornation of perjury, and that the representatives of the people would be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty if they do not, by all legal means, endeavor to protect the tax-payers of the State from the loss because of such illegal and fraudulent proceedings.

The Committee are of the opinion, and so report, that the State of Tennessee, having now, for the first time, through its legislative department, discovered and exposed the fraud by which the wrong was perpetrated, have the legal right to annul and disaffirm, within a reasonable time, the contract so made, and especially can the State of Tennessee be protected by legislative acts, as against having the bonds to pay. In the opinion of the Committee, the purchasers of said bonds can, in no sense, be considered bona fide purchasers who purchased them from the original parties to whom said bonds were issued, or from their agents at less than par, because under the law, which all are presumed to know, there was attached to their sale the express condition that they should not be disposed of at less than par.

The Committee feel that in the passage of the bill, as recommended, no wrong can be done to any one, but a great good will result to the people of the State. It is not the expression of a legislative opinion; our action is not conclusive. A party feeling dissatisfied with our decisions can resort to the Courts, and as it is a legal question, we wish to protect the State against a voluntary payment by its officers and agents.

The Committee also report a resolution making it the duty of the District-Attorney to prosecute to the extent of the law all of the parties engaged in this gross attempt to swindle and defraud the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

COOPER, of Bedford, Chairman.

Fatal Accident on the Flushing Railroad.

Yesterday morning the Flushing Railroad dispatched its sixth victim into eternity. The Flushing and Long Island Railroad trains left Hunter's Point at 10½ A. M., and enjoyed a little race as far as Winfield, where the locomotive of the Flushing train ran over an unknown young man, while he was attempting to cross the track to the Long Island Station. The train was running very fast. The person who was killed has not yet been identified. He was terribly lacerated, and his limbs broken. He had in his possession a leather bag filled with samples of dry goods from the house of GRIFFIN, GIBBONS & CARPENTER, No. 46 Frankfort-street, this City. Coroner SIBES will hold an inquest today.

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of May, 1870, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Wards of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 17th day of May, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand five hundred and eighty-five... 4,585

Of which Matthew Patten received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine... 1,839

Of which Thomas Dowd received one thousand eight hundred and twelve... 1,812

Of which Thomas H. Kipp received four hundred and sixty-five... 465

Of which Eneas Elliott received four hundred and fifty-four... 454

Of which there were blank fourteen... 14

And of which there were scattering one... 1

4,585

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and twelve... 4,612

Of which John Byrnes received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three... 1,833

Of which Moses Mehrbach received one thousand eight hundred and seven... 1,807

Of which Frank Freeland received five hundred and two... 502

Of which Henry A. Smith received four hundred and fifty-two... 452

Of which there were blank seventeen... 17

And of which there was scattering one... 1

4,612

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand five hundred and ninety-six... 4,596

Of which James D. McKinnon received one thousand eight hundred and thirteen... 1,813

Of which Isaac Lauback received one thousand eight hundred and twelve... 1,812

Of which Robert Carson received four hundred and ninety-two... 492

Of which James H. Anderson received four hundred and sixty-four... 464

Of which there were blank fourteen. 14

And of which there was scattering one... 1

4,596

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and eighty... 4,680

Of which Frederick Zimmer received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five... 1,835

Of which William J. Goetz received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven... 1,827

Of which Francis Snyder received five hundred and eight... 508

Of which William O'Hara received four hundred and eighty-five 485

Of which there were blank fourteen 14

And of which there was scattering one... 1

4,680

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and twenty-one... 4,621

Of which William Alb received one thousand eight hundred and twelve... 1,812

Of which Patrick McLaughlin received one thousand eight hundred and five... 1,805

Of which Charles H. Spencer received five hundred and eleven... 511

Of which Charles Carrick received four hundred and seventy-eight... 478

Of which there were blank fourteen. 14

And of which there was scattering one... 1

4,621

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and sixteen... 4,616

Of which Michael Dobson received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight... 1,838

Of which Michael Maloney received one thousand eight hundred and ten... 1,810

Of which William Graham received four hundred and ninety-four... 494

Of which William Daly received four hundred and fifty-nine... 459

Of which there were blank fourteen. 14

And of which there was scattering one... 1

4,616

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and fifty... 4,650

Of which Daniel F. McIntyre received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine... 1,839

Of which Thomas Foley received one thousand eight hundred and eleven 1,811

Of which Lewis Heilig received five hundred... 500

Of which John T. Carrick received four hundred and eighty-five... 485

Of which there were blank fourteen. 14

And of which there was scattering one... 1

4,650

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and two... 4,602

Of which Francis Coan received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one... 1,821

Of which Jonathan D. Howell received one thousand eight hundred and twelve... 1,812

Of which John R. Ganagan received four hundred and eighty-eight... 488

Of which Robert Moore received four hundred and sixty-six... 466

Of which there were defective fourteen... 14

And of which there was scattering one... 1

4,602

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven... 4,577

Of which Thomas H. Smith received one thousand eight hundred and twelve... 1,812

Of which James Carraher received one thousand eight hundred and two... 1,802

Of which John H. Dusenbury received four hundred and eighty-one... 481

Of which Isaac M. Lawrence received four hundred and sixty-eight... 468

Of which there were blank thirteen. 13

And of which there was scattering one... 1

4,577

FOURTEENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand six hundred and sixteen... 7,616

Of which George Chivis received three thousand and ninety-six... 3,096

Of which James Coogan received three thousand and fifty-three... 3,053

Of which Henry Hashagen received eight hundred and forty-eight... 848

Of which Henry Kruger received six hundred and seventeen... 617

And of which there were scattering two... 2

7,616

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand five hundred and ninety-eight... 7,598

Of which William J. McGee received three thousand and seventy-seven. 3,077

Of which Francis Mangin received three thousand and forty-two... 3,042

Of which James Denin received eight hundred and forty-four... 844

And of which Thomas Denin received six hundred and thirty-five. 635

7,598

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-two... 7,792

Of which Michael Cregan received three thousand and sixty-five... 3,065

Of which William Kellaher received three thousand and twenty-one... 3,021

Of which James Fleming received eight hundred and sixty... 860

And of which James Owen received eight hundred and forty-six... 846

7,792

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two... 7,842

Of which Patrick Barnes received three thousand and seventy-five.. 3,075

Of which James Connolly received three thousand and seventy-five.. 3,075

Of which Edward Fitzsimmons received eight hundred and seventy-one... 871

And of which Michael Fallon received eight hundred and twenty-one... 821

7,842

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and forty... 7,440

Of which William Barclay received three thousand and sixty-seven... 3,067

Of which Joseph Murphy received two thousand six hundred and eighty-six... 2,686

Of which Charles Eathman received eight hundred and forty-four... 844

And of which James C. White received eight hundred and forty-three... 843

7,440

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was eight thousand two hundred and twelve... 8,212

Of which Timothy O'Brien received three thousand three hundred and seven... 3,307

Of which William Riley received three thousand two hundred and sixty-four... 3,264

Of which Abram De Voursney received eight hundred and forty-two... 842

And of which Philip E. Herrlich received seven hundred and ninety-nine... 799

8,212

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand eight hundred and nine... 7,809

Of which George Kerrigan received three thousand and seventy-three. 3,073

Of which Michael Finnerty received three thousand and forty-nine... 3,049

Of which John McManus received eight hundred and forty-four... 844

And of which Joseph Vail received eight hundred and forty-three... 843

7,809

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand eight hundred and fourteen... 7,814

Of which James Mulholland received three thousand and seventy-three. 3,073

Of which Henry Manron received three thousand and fifty-three... 3,053

Of which Joseph P. Melville received eight hundred and forty-four... 844

And of which James Plunkett received eight hundred and forty-four... 844

7,814

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one... 7,591

Of which Robert H. Racey received three thousand and seventy-three. 3,073

Of which Ambrose O'Neill received three thousand and seventy-three. 3,073

Of which Richard Clarson received eight hundred and forty-two... 842

Of which Patrick Devoy received five hundred and ninety-one... 591

And of which there were blank twelve... 12

7,591

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight... 7,848

Of which John Bush received three thousand and seventy-two... 3,072

Of which John O'Brien received three thousand and fifty-nine... 3,059

Of which James McGarrick received eight hundred and eighty-two... 882

Of which Cornelius Sanford received eight hundred and thirty-three... 833

And of which there were scattering two... 2

7,848

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward was seven thousand five hundred and forty-six... 7,546

Of which Michael Smith received three thousand and forty-nine... 3,049

Of which Constantine McGuire received three thousand and forty-nine... 3,049

Of which George Heil received eight hundred and thirty-three... 833

Of which Charles Heil received six hundred and thirteen... 613

And of which there were scattering two... 2

7,546

FIFTEENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty six... 6,566

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

Of which Edward Schell received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which Abram B. Purdy received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which Joseph H. Hanson received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which Edward L. Greene received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering nineteen... 19

6,566

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-four... 6,564

Of which Charles D. Brown received two thousand and fifty-six... 2,056

Of which George C. Lloyd received two thousand and fifty-six... 2,056

Of which John Riley received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which Dorsey Jewell received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering nineteen... 19

6,564

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-six... 6,566

Of which William Schirmer received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which James Gibson received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which George L. Condit received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which Holdridge Dewy received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering nineteen... 19

6,566

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-six... 6,566

Of which Douglas Taylor received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which John L. Waldron received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which John S. Ellison received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which George W. De Costa received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering nineteen... 19

6,566

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-three... 6,563

Of which John Carey received two thousand and fifty-five... 2,055

Of which Levi N. Cowley received two thousand and fifty-five... 2,055

Of which Charles J. Livingston received one thousand two hundred and fifteen... 1,215

Of which Adolphus J. Halsey received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering. 19

6,563

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-five... 6,565

Of which Elliott Sanford received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which Henry Simpson received two thousand and fifty-six... 2,056

Of which Gerardus P. Hiltman, received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which Thomas W. Mather received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering nineteen... 19

6,565

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-six... 6,566

Of which James Kelly received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which Edward T. Sawyer received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which Edwin J. Dunning, Jr., received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which Nathaniel Hepburn received one thousand two hundred and thirteen... 1,213

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering twenty... 20

6,566

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-eight... 6,568

Of which John Murray received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which James J. Gumbleton received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which Thomas H. Fisher received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which George E. Hill received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering twenty-one... 21

6,568

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven... 6,567

Of which James Shelton received two thousand and sixty-one... 2,061

Of which Henry L. Dodd received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which George Timpson received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which Horatio N. Twombly received one thousand two hundred and eleven... 1,211

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering nineteen... 19

6,567

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-five... 6,565

Of which James W. Fowler received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which Charles S. Denike received two thousand and fifty-seven... 2,057

Of which Hiram Y. Lazier received one thousand two hundred and fourteen... 1,214

Of which Joseph P. Bull received one thousand two hundred and thirteen... 1,213

Of which there were blank five... 4

And of which there were scattering nineteen... 19

6,565

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and eighty-four... 7,184

Of which George Williamson received two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight... 2,258

Of which George S. Walsh received two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight... 2,258

Of which Abraham Clearman received one thousand two hundred and thirteen... 1,213

Of which Edward S. Vanderpool received one thousand two hundred and thirteen... 1,213

Of which John A. Dougan received one hundred and eight... 108

Of which Edward Messier received one hundred and eight... 108

Of which there were blank five... 5

And of which there were scattering twenty-one... 21

7,184

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and fifty-eight... 9,558

Of which Myer Myers received three thousand two hundred and forty-one... 3,241

Of which David Henriques received three thousand two hundred and thirty-eight... 3,238

Of which John Walker received one thousand five hundred and thirty-six... 1,536

Of which Charles Fletcher received one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine... 1,529

And of which there were blank fourteen... 14

9,558

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and fifty... 9,550

Of which Samuel T. Munson received three thousand two hundred and forty-one... 3,241

Of which John Poor received three thousand two hundred and twenty-two... 3,222

Of which George Johnson received one thousand five hundred and fifty-four... 1,554

Of which Noble McDonald received one thousand five hundred and twenty-one... 1,521

And of which there were blank eight... 8

9,550

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

That the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand six hundred and fifty-seven... 9,657

Of which Richard Scullin received three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine... 3,259

Of which John Moore received three thousand two hundred and ten... 3,210

Of which Samuel Barclay received one thousand six hundred and seventeen... 1,617

Of which John Kyle received one thousand five hundred and fifty-four... 1,554

And of which there were blank seventeen... 17

9,657

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and sixty-four... 9,564

Of which Martin Durkin received three thousand two hundred and forty-three... 3,243

Of which Jacob Demuth received three thousand one hundred and seventy-two... 3,172

Of which James G. Armstrong received one thousand six hundred and one... 1,601

Of which William Shields received one thousand five hundred and thirty-three... 1,533

And of which there were blank fifteen... 15

9,564

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and sixty-two... 9,562

Of which Thomas Farrell received three thousand two hundred and forty-four... 3,244

Of which Philip Brady received three thousand two hundred and forty-one... 3,241

Of which Frederick W. Richard received one thousand five hundred and thirty-four... 1,534

Of which Andrew A. Scheidler received one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight... 1,528

And of which there were blank fifteen... 15

9,562

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-one... 9,571

Of which William Lamb received three thousand two hundred and forty-four... 3,244

Of which George Merritt received three thousand two hundred and forty-four... 3,244

Of which John D. McLean received one thousand five hundred and thirty-six... 1,536

Of which Edward F. Denike received one thousand five hundred and thirty-five... 1,535

And of which there were blank twelve... 12

9,571

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand four hundred and ninety-nine... 9,499

Of which Andrew Clark received three thousand two hundred and forty-five... 3,245

Of which Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., received three thousand two hundred and forty-four... 3,244

Of which James Moore, Jr., received one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven... 1,527

Of which Archibald Bradshaw received one thousand four hundred and seventy... 1,470

And of which there were blank thirteen... 13

9,499

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and fifty-eight... 9,558

Of which Peter Hynes received three thousand two hundred and forty-six... 3,246

Of which John Creamer received three thousand one hundred and ninety-one... 3,191

Of which John Miller received one thousand five hundred and eighty 1,580

Of which Jacob Appel received one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight... 1,528

And of which there were blank thirteen... 13

9,558

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-six... 9,576

Of which James Shandley received three thousand two hundred and forty-five... 3,245

Of which John Gallagher received three thousand two hundred and forty-five... 3,245

Of which John D. Arthur received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven... 1,537

Of which Robert Prentice received one thousand five hundred and thirty-six... 1,536

And of which there were blank thirteen... 13

9,576

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-three... 9,573

Of which Alexander Shields received three thousand two hundred and forty-five... 3,245

Of which John Coyle received three thousand two hundred and forty-five... 3,245

Of which Frank B. Lawrence received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven... 1,537

Of which Andrew H. Gilmore received one thousand five hundred and thirty-three... 1,533

And of which there were blank thirteen... 13

9,573

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two... 9,552

Of which Benjamin B. Merrill received three thousand two hundred and forty-two... 3,242

Of which William Dall received three thousand two hundred and forty-two... 3,242

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

Of which John W. Howe, Jr., received one thousand five hundred and thirty-five... 1,535

Of which Charles Nodine received one thousand five hundred and eighteen... 1,518

Of which there were blank fourteen. 14

And of which there were scattering one... 1

9,552

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-one... 9,571

Of which Henry C. Cubberly received three thousand two hundred and forty-five... 3,245

Of which William Halpin received three thousand two hundred and forty-three... 2,243

Of which Charles Mitchell received one thousand five hundred and thirty-five... 1,535

Of which Theodore McLeod received one thousand five hundred and thirty-three... 1,533

Of which there were blank thirteen... 13

And of which there were scattering two... 2

9,571

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and forty-five... 9,545

Of which William Cauldwell received three thousand two hundred and thirty-five... 3,235

Of which Henry Lees received three thousand two hundred and thirty-five... 3,235

Of which Augustus N. Denman received one thousand five hundred and thirty... 1,530

Of which George W. Tyler received one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine... 1,529

Of which there were blank fourteen 14

And of which there were scattering two... 2

9,545

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-two... 9,572

Of which David V. Freeman received three thousand two hundred and forty-four... 3,244

Of which Philip McDowell received three thousand two hundred and forty-three... 3,243

Of which Philip Jordan received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven... 1,537

Of which Andrew J. Moore received one thousand five hundred and thirty-five... 1,535

And of which there were blank thirteen... 13

9,572

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-six... 9,576

Of which Thomas Gibney received three thousand two hundred and forty-four... 3,244

Of which Peter Daly received three thousand two hundred and eighteen... 3,218

Of which John A. Williams received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven... 1,557

Of which Philip Alexander received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven... 1,537

Of which there were blank eighteen. 18

And of which there were scattering two... 2

9,576

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-two... 9,572

Of which James Maher received three thousand two hundred and forty-five... 3,245

Of which Owen Finn received three thousand two hundred and forty-four... 3,244

Of which John F. Wright received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven... 1,537

Of which Walter Tully received one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine... 1,529

Of which there were blank fourteen. 14

And of which there were scattering three... 3

9,572

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and sixty-nine... 9,569

Of which Anton Muller received three thousand two hundred and forty three... 3,243

Of which Thomas Crawford received three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine... 3,239

Of which William Felt received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven... 1,537

Of which John H. Hogencamp received one thousand five hundred and thirty-three... 1,533

Of which there were blank fifteen.. 15

And of which there were scattering two... 2

9,569

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and forty... 9,540

Of which James Daly received three thousand two hundred and forty-one... 3,241

Of which Hiram H. Blankenmeyer received three thousand two hundred and thirty-four... 3,234

Of which Adam McBride, Jr., received one thousand five hundred and twenty-one... 1,521

Of which John N. Riggins received one thousand five hundred and eleven... 1,511

Of which there were blank thirty-one... 31

And of which there were scattering two... 2

9,540

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-six... 10,336

Of which Louis Ballinberg received three thousand eight hundred and eight... 3,808

Of which John J. Walsh received three thousand eight hundred and two... 3,802

Of which William Waters received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which Jacob Messer received one thousand three hundred and forty-five... 1,345

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two... 22

10,336

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-six... 10,336

Of which William P. Mitchell received three thousand eight hundred and nine... 3,809

Of which Joseph Hartman received three thousand eight hundred and two... 3,802

Of which William E. McDonough received one thousand three hundred and fifty-one... 1,351

Of which Joseph McDonough received one thousand three hundred and forty-four... 1,344

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-four... 24

10,336

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-seven... 10,337

Of which John Schutz received three thousand eight hundred and six... 3,806

Of which Bernard Kenney received three thousand eight hundred and four... 3,804

Of which Samuel A. Roberts received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which George Ahl received one

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

thousand three hundred and forty-six... 1,346

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two... 22

10,337

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and fifty... 10,350

Of which John N. Reynolds received three thousand eight hundred and nine... 3,809

Of which Jacob W. Bingham received three thousand eight hundred and seven... 3,807

Of which Thomas Oakley received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which Henry C. Patterson received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two... 22

10,350

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-three... 10,343

Of which William J. Hoey received three thousand eight hundred and ten 3,810

Of which John J. Dymond received three thousand eight hundred and nine 3,809

Of which John V. Mayer received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which Richard W. Bell received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

And of which there were scattering eighteen... 18

10,343

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-nine... 10,339

Of which Jacob A. Hatzel received three thousand eight hundred and nine... 3,809

Of which Thomas Gallagher received three thousand eight hundred and six... 3,806

Of which Eugene Martin received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which George C. Hessel received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

And of which there were scattering eighteen... 18

10,339

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-three... 10,343

Of which Joseph Wheeler received three thousand eight hundred and eleven... 3,811

Of which Patrick J. Hanbury received three thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight... 3,798

Of which John Kennedy received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which William Fisher received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two... 22

10,343

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-four... 10,344

Of which Stewart McIvor received three thousand eight hundred and nine... 3,809

Of which Michael Ryan received three thousand eight hundred and seven... 3,807

Of which Martin B. Brown received one thousand three hundred and fifty-one... 1,351

Of which Eli Taylor received one thousand three hundred and forty-nine... 1,349

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two... 22

10,344

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-three... 10,343

Of which John L. Carbrey received three thousand eight hundred and five... 3,805

Of which Maurice W. Shannon received three thousand eight hundred and five... 3,805

Of which Charles S. Jewell received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which E. M. Rosenbaum received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two... 1,352

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two... 22

10,343

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-eight... 10,338

Of which Patrick J. Carty received three thousand eight hundred and seven... 3,807

Of which Francis Creamer received three thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine... 3,799

Of which John H. Brady received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two... 1,352

Of which Albin M. Piper received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two... 1,352

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two... 22

10,338

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty... 10,340

Of which Thomas Heenan received three thousand eight hundred and five... 3,805

Of which Patrick Dailey received three thousand eight hundred and two... 3,802

Of which Benjamin Merritt received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which Alexander H. Mulligan received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two... 1,352

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two... 22

10,340

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-nine... 10,339

Of which John Meehan received three thousand eight hundred and seven... 3,807

Of which John F. Kelly received three thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine... 3,799

Of which Mathew Hicks received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Of which James McGee received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two... 1,352

Of which there were blank six... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two... 22

10,339

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and fifty-two... 10,352

Of which Patrick H. Ryan received three thousand eight hundred and nine... 3,809

Of which James G. Hammill received three thousand eight hundred and four... 3,804

Of which John Nugent received one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight... 1,358

Of which Thomas Hackett received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three... 1,353

Continued on Eleventh Page

TELEGRAMS.

Lively Apprehensions of Fenian Violence in England.

The "Oaks" Another Surprise to Betters on the Favorite.

Riots in Valladolid and Other Towns in Spain.

Red Cloud Speaks His Mind in a Short Speech.

He Charges the Officials with Violation of Etiquette.

EUROPE.

Fenian Schemes in England—Precautions Against Violence—The Editor of Punch—Marine Disasters.

LONDON, June 3.—The alleged Fenians, DAVITT and WILSON, were again brought up for examination today. Some of the evidence is important, going to show that the prisoners have been actively engaged for some time past in distributing arms in Ireland and the north of England. The Government continues its precautions against Fenian violence. There is still some apprehension in regard to the movements of the Fenians. The Government has received private information concerning their plan of operations. As a consequence, orders have been issued from the Admiralty Office to double the guards at all dock-yards and naval stations in Great Britain, to keep the fires banked on all steamers, and other precautions calculated to facilitate the suppression of any revolt....Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS succeeds the late MARK LEMON as active editor of the London *Punch*....Mrs. JOHN WOOD, the American actress, acknowledges the receipt of an anonymous gift of diamonds and emeralds, amounting in value to £700....Americans in London are excessively annoyed by the slow and uncertain delivery of their letter and newspaper mails from home....A material reduction has been made in the tolls on cable messages between England and India via Gibraltar and Malta....The *Medora*, for Quebec, in ballast, is ashore on the Cornish coast. The wreck of a bark of 500 tons was passed near the mouth of the Channel on the 30th of May. No one was on board. Her name could not be ascertained.

QUEENSTOWN, June 3.—The ship *Baltic*, from Havre for New-York, has put into this harbor leaking.

DUBLIN, June 3.—The final passage of the land bill is regarded favorably by the Irish Press generally. Some of the newspapers are jubilant over the success of the measure.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—The tide of emigration to America is increasing. No less than 21,000 emigrants, mainly Irish, left this city for the various American ports during the month of May. Nine-tenths of them went to New-York.

ZURICH, June 3.—Capt. CHAS. DUNCAN CAMERON, formerly British Consul at Massowah, Abyssinia, whose imprisonment by King THEODORE occasioned the late Abyssinian war, died in Geneva yesterday, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

The Fourth Day at Epsom—The "Oaks" Another Surprise—Yachting—The Dovertown Cup.

LONDON, June 3.—Today was the fourth day of the Epsom races. The interest centered in the race for the Oaks Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 150 sovereigns, which closed with 188 subscribers. The betting was about as follows: Five to four against Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON'S *Hester*, by *Thormanby*, out of *Tomyris*; three to one against Mr. MERRYS' b. f. *Sunshine*, and five to one against Mr. S. REEVE'S br. f. *Paté*, by *Macaroni*, out of *Songstress*. The race was a very fine one and sharply contested. The weather was very fine, and a great crowd was present. The favorites for the first place were beaten, and much money consequently changed hands. Six horses started. The race was won by *Gamos* by three lengths. The following is the summary:

Mr. G. Jones' ch. f. Gamos, by Saunterer out of Bess Lyon	1
Mr. Merry's Sunshine	2
Mr. S. Reeves' b. f. Paté, by Macaroni out of Songstress	3

At the start the betting beame eve n on *Hester*, and four to one against *Sunshine*....The Government promises to take strong measures against betting at races.

The New-York yachts and those of the Royal Thames Yacht Club will compete on the 13th for the Dovertown Cup. The course will be from Dover, England, to Boulogne, France, and back.

Riots in Spain—The Monarchy—Emancipation—Iberian Union—Papal Infallibility.

MADRID, June 3.—A riot broke out in Valladolid yesterday, in consequence of a notification given by the city government of the collection of certain unpopular taxes. The troops were called out and the disturbance was quickly suppressed, but not without some fighting. Two citizens were killed and eight wounded; and many arrests have been made. The city is now quiet. A riot occurred in a little village near here, yesterday, on account of the attempted collection of the tax for the maintenance of the clergy. No blood was shed, and the disorder was quickly suppressed....The preliminary discussion on the form of the election of a Monarch commences today in the Cortes. The majority of the Committee of the Cortes on Emancipation are in favor of the postponement of the period of complete emancipation sixty years.

ROME, June 3.—Immediately after the promulgation of the dogma of Infallibility, on the 29th of June, the Ecumenical Council will take a recess until the 15th of October.

Absorption of Lauenburg by Prussia—Release of Imprisoned Conspirators in France—Small-Pox.

BERLIN, June 3.—Arrangements have been completed for the annexation of the Duchy of Lauenburg to the Kingdom of Prussia. In 1864 the Duchy was ceded by Denmark to the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia. A year later, by the treaty of Gastein, the King of Prussia become sole Sovereign of the Duchy, under the title of the Duke of LAUENBURG. The amalgamation of the territory with Prussia is now completed.

PARIS, June 3.—Several prisoners who were arrested during the recent political excitement, charged with complicity in the plot against the nation and the life of the Emperor, were yesterday brought up for preliminary examination in the Chamber of Accusation of the High Court. The Court also investigated the papers found on the persons of some of the prisoners. Many of these were adjudged to have no connection whatever with the conspiracy. While some of the prisoners were held for trial, several were unconditionally released. The High Court of Justice will meet at Blois on the 30th of June.

LONDON, June 3.—The physicians of Paris report that the practical value of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox has been professionally demonstrated by actual observation in that city during the past month.

Reil Still Dissatisfied—Hostilities Threatened—A Battle Imminent at Lake of the Woods.

TORONTO, Ont., June 3.—The *Globe's* northwest correspondent telegraphs from St. Cloud that REIL is dissatisfied with the Manitoba bill because it does not provide for general amnesty, and intends resisting the Red River expedition. He has 200 men at Fort Garry and 800 on the prairie. A battle is expected near the Lake of the Woods. A large band of half-breeds has been sent out as scouts for the purpose of watching the expedition. The Fenians and half-breeds are said to be on bad terms. The above report is from a friend of REIL. Another dispatch to the same paper says that REIL is robbing the Winnipeg mails to provide himself with funds previous to his departure to the United States.

THE INDIANS.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail at the Indian Office—A Preliminary "Talk"—Red Cloud Makes a Complaint, and Declines to be Photographed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The much-talked-of interview of the great Chief of the Sioux with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was hurried somewhat by RED CLOUD'S own request for an interview. This morning, SPOTTED TAIL, the Brule Sioux Chief, as well as the twenty other head men and several squaws of RED CLOUD'S party, were present. Gen. PARKER opened the talk in the usual vein of "This is a great country, as you will plainly see when you take a look at our arsenals, navy-yards, &c., which my aids will show you to-morrow," &c., and then introduced the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who continued the pow-wow with the much kindlier suggestions that the interview had been brought about to promote peace, and that we might have a better understanding with each other by talking face to face. The point of the interview, however, was in RED CLOUD'S own remarks, which were as few, direct, and full of meaning as those of Gen. GRANT himself. After the talk of the white men, which had lasted over a quarter of an hour, was over, RED CLOUD, upon being asked if he had anything to say, arose from his sitting posture and gathering his blanket around him with a quick nervous action, stepped forward, and shaking the hand of Gen. PARKER and Secretary COX, said with the usual Indian salutation:

"How! By your invitation I have come a great distance to meet you. I have been here two days, and as none of you great chiefs have called upon me, I have come to see you. My people at home, our women and children, are sick and starving. They want food. Please send them bread, or, as there are plenty of buffalo on the Plains, let us have guns and ammunition, and we will provide for ourselves. Please send a telegram to my people that we have arrived here safe and well."

With this he stopped, and in the same quick and nervous manner with which he had come forward, he retired to his seat, followed by a general expression of approbation from all his companions. After he was seated, both Gen. PARKER and the Secretary of the Interior made explanations that they had a great many things to attend to; and though they did not say so, this was probably intended to excuse the breach of etiquette in their failure to call upon RED CLOUD on his arrival.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Both delegations of the Sioux Indians came together to the Indian Office this morning, where they had a preparatory council with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner PARKER. Long before the arrival of the Indians the passages of the Department were filled by a crowd anxious to inspect the red men as they passed it by, and this, besides being unpleasant to them, interfered very much with their comfort, making it somewhat difficult for them to make their way into the Council Chamber. After a while, however, they were all admitted and seated, SPOTTED TAIL looking the personification of dignity, being, with his three companions, on one side of the room, while seated in two rows at right angles from him, were RED CLOUD and his larger number of chiefs, and the head men, together with the squaws who accompany them. There were also present Gen. SMITH, who accompanied the Red Cloud party hither; Col. BEANNAIS, of St. Louis; Col. BULLOCK, of Fort Laramie; JOHN RICHARDS, VINCENT COLLYER and others. After the Indians were comfortably seated and had passed the pipe around their circle a few times, Commissioner PARKER, accompanied by Secretary COX, entered the council-room and were introduced to each Indian of RED CLOUD'S band, having met the Spotted Tail party previously.

COMMISSIONER PARKER'S SPEECH.

After that ceremony the speeches of the occasion were made, the first being by the Commissioner, who said:

"I am very glad to see you today. I know that you have come a long way to see your Great Father, the President of the United States. You have had no accident, have arrived here all well, and should be very thankful to the Great Spirit, who has kept you safe. The Great Father got RED CLOUD'S message that he wanted to come to Washington and see him, and the President said he might come. We will be ready at any time to hear what RED CLOUD has to say for himself and his people, but want him first to hear the Secretary of the Interior, who belongs to the President's Council."

SPEECH OF MR. COX.

The Commissioner then stepped aside, and Secretary COX addressed the circle, saying:

"When we heard that the Chief of the Sioux nation wanted to come to Washington to see the President and the officers of the Government, we were glad. We were glad that they themselves said they wanted to come. We know that when people are so far apart as we are from the Sioux, it is very hard to see each other and to know what each one wants. But when we see each other face to face we can understand better what is really right and what we ought to do. The President, Gen. PARKER and myself, and all the officers of the Government, want to do the thing that is right. While you are here, therefore, we shall want you to tell us what is in your own hearts, all you feel, and what your condition is, so that we may have a perfect understanding, and that we may make a peace that shall last forever. In coming here you have seen that this is a very great people, and we are growing all the time. We want to find out the condition of things in the Sioux country, so that we may make satisfactory treaties. In a day or two the President himself will see the chiefs, and in the meantime we want them to prepare to tell him what they have to say, and we will make our answer honestly as we mean. We want also to use our influence so that there shall not only be peace between the Indians and whites, but so there shall be no more troubles about difficulties between different bands of Indians."

The Secretary, at the conclusion of his speech to RED CLOUD and party, addressed himself to SPOTTED TAIL, thanking him for being present, and telling him he was glad of the good will he had for the whites.

RED CLOUD SPEAKS.

It was thought at the conclusion of these speeches that the conference would terminate. RED CLOUD announced through his interpreter that he had something to say, and stepping briskly to the table he shook hands with the officials present, and in a firm voice spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I have come a long way to see you and the Great Father, but somehow after I have reached here you do not look at me. When I heard the words of the Great Father permitting me to come, I came right away and left my women and children. I want you to give them rations and a load of ammunition to kill game with. I wish you would telegraph to my people about it. Tell them I arrived all right.

THE REPLY.

After making these remarks he walked quickly back and took his seat among the warriors. Secretary COX said that for the present he would simply say "We welcome them again." He thought it would gratify them to come here today, and we desire to show them every respect and kindness. We will telegraph to RED CLOUD'S people that they are here safe, and as to their other requests will give them most careful attention. The Commissioner told them that to-morrow he would show them the points of interest in and around the city. On the next day the white people did no business, and on the evening of the next day the President would meet the Indians at the Executive Mansion. He has a great many people to attend to, and has not been to see them, but asked them to come and see him. On this occasion he wants to see them, to shake hands, and after that will see them on business. The talk then ended, and the Indians all shook hands around once more and left. They were invited to have their photographs taken, but RED CLOUD declined for the present.

A VISIT TO THE CAPITOL.

RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL, with the other Indians of their respective parties, visited the Capitol this afternoon, and were conducted to the dome, where they had a clear view of the city and surrounding country. They then visited the marble room of the Senate, the articles there most admired by them being the large mirrors, and the marble busts of two Indian chiefs. The Indians entered the Senate gallery while the Indian Appropriation bill was under consideration. They were all in full costume, and fanned themselves without cessation while watching the proceedings of the legislators. The interpreter explained to them the business was with reference to their welfare, but they made no response. When they left the Capitol they strolled through the grounds and then returned to their hotel.

The Disposition of the Indians of the Upper Missouri—A Dispatch from Gen. Hancock.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The following dispatch was received this morning at Military Headquarters:

SIOUX CITY, June 2.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters Military Division of Missouri:

I have just returned to this point. I went to the Cheyenne Agency above Fort Sully, and had a conversation with the Indians. Troops have been placed at the Old Tonca, Whetstone Creek, Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies. I have visited all except the latter. Gen. STANLEY was there a few days since. Everything was quiet. I have ordered two companies to the Lower Brule Agency, eighteen miles below the Crow Creek Agency, on application of the agent there, who informed me that he could not continue his business operations unless troops were placed there. Everything seems quiet, but the future is considered uncertain along the river. At Cheyenne, Major RANDALL'S agency, the only place where I talked with the Indians, I observed they made no promises for the future, and some of them there, as well as at other places, complained of the troops being placed on their reservations. They understand, however, why it was done, and seem to admit the justice of it. My impression is that we shall have no trouble with them on the Missouri River of any general nature if the Government continues its policy of feeding them; otherwise I have no doubt there will be serious trouble. They will be likely to make trouble elsewhere, however, as they can only trade on the Missouri. I request authority to advertise a reward of $500 or $1,000, say in horses, for the murderers of the family on the Nebraska River. I believe we may thus capture them, and at least produce the effect of deterring others from committing like crimes for fear of being arrested through like rewards. I leave by the first train for St. Paul.

(Signed,) W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General United States Army.

A RAILROAD SMASH.

Demolition of a Mixed Train on the Watertown and Rome Road—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 3.—A terrible smash-up occurred this afternoon on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, when the 3 o'clock freight train ran off the track a few miles from Cape Vincent. The accident was fortunately attended by no loss of human life, the escape of the engineer and fireman being a marvelous one. The wrecked train consisted of two passenger and seven freight cars, six of the latter being filled with cattle. The disaster was caused by expansion of the rails and the rotten condition of the ties where the wreck occurred. A few minutes before the train was smashed, a perceptible jar was felt by the passengers, and the Superintendent of the road, Mr. J. W. MOAK, who happened to be on board, seized the check-string, but failed to give any alarm, and while he stood thus irresolute, another portion of the track suddenly spread beneath the weight of the cattle cars, and sent the first half of the train tumbling to the right and left. The engineer, CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM, and the fireman W. S. DRYTHORN, clung to the locomotive as it went plowing into the left bank. Both escaped death in a wonderful manner. The engineer received a slight cut in the forehead, and the fireman had both hands smashed. The conductor of the train, THOS. H. COOPER, immediately started for Chaumont, distant three miles from the scene of the wreck, and telegraphed to Watertown for assistance. During his absence the passengers went to work and extracted the cattle that were jammed in the *débris* by the use of axes and crowbars. The unfortunate brutes were nearly all turned into the fields. In due time a special train arrived from Watertown, and the passengers duly forwarded. Travel will be resumed to-morrow, as the wrecking train is already at work. The loss to the Company is $20,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Boston Excursionists—Storm on the Coast—Chinamen Going East—Oregon Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, last night, received the delegation of the Boston Board of Trade. The attendance was large. President SWAIN, of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, delivered the address of welcome. President RICE, of the Boston Board of Trade, responded. Speeches were also made by CURTIS GUILD and Rev. Dr. WATERSTON, of Boston, and by Messrs. STOW, RANKIN and STONE, of San Francisco....A severe storm has occurred on the northern coast, and it is reported that several coasting vessels have been wrecked and lives lost....Seventy-five Chinamen left here yesterday for Massachusetts, to work in a boot and shoe manufactory....The political campaign in Oregon has opened bitterly. Disaffected Republicans oppose the re-election of United States Senator WILLIAMS, and the Democrats are concentrating their strength upon NESMITH, to elect him to succeed WILLIAMS....The steam-ship *Colorado* sailed for Panama today, with 300 passengers and $607,000 in treasure, $592,000 of which is for England....The total shipments of treasure since Jan. 1 amount to $16,830,000, including $5,606,000 overland to New-York.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

New Trustees Elected—Mileage—The Report on Freedmen.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—In Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, the report of the Committee on proposed changes in the Board of Trustees of the Corporate General Assembly, reported that the six trustees elected in November last should be removed, and that six from the former New School branch should be put in their places. This was agreed to, and six gentlemen were elected. The Committee thought this course the one least open to objection, though the gentlemen removed are of the highest character and greatest usefulness. The Mileage Committee reported that there was a deficiency in that fund of $395, which, however, is $1,300 less than the deficiency last year. The assessment rate was fixed at six cents per capita for the ensuing year. The Enabling act was considered and passed, with an amendment directing Synods to designate by name the Presbytery in which succession of any disorganized Presbytery is to be continued. Consideration of the report on freedmen was resumed. A separate provisional Freedmen's Board of twelve members was constituted, which was located at Pittsburg. The report of the joint Committee on Publication was considered, and pending action on resolutions providing for the consolidation of the Board of Publication and the Publication Committee, the Assembly adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Rev. WILLIAM RANKIN, JAMES LENNOX, R. L. STEWART, Hon. WM. E. DODGE and Rev. J. Q. MURRAY were elected members of the Board of Foreign Missions for the first class of 1870 and 1873. The second class were Revs. Messrs. HOWARD CROSBY, CHARLES K. IMBRIE and ROBERT R. BOOTH, and Messrs. HENRY IDE and DAVID OLIPHANT. On motion of Rev. Mr. ALLEN, the election for trustees and directors of the several institutions was proceeded with with the following result:

Directors of the Danville Seminary, to serve till 1873—Rev. Messrs. H. W. Allen, J. K. Lyle, J. C. Randolph, R. L. Stanton, D. D., and S. J. Niccolls, D. D., and Elders T. T. Alexander, J. G. Barrett, H. F. Kemper, O. Beatty, James McCampbell, J. W. Scott, W. H. Kinnaird, and B. N. Penick.

Directors of the Seminary of the North-west—Rev. Messrs. R. W. Patterson, D. D., W. S. Curtis, D. D., G. C. Noyes, L. Pratt and L. H. Reid, and Elders J. S. Favorand, M. P. Ayres, H. E. Seely, Isaac Scarritt and S. Harvey.

Directors of the Princeton Seminary.—Rev. Messrs. William D. Snodgrass, D. D.; Joseph McElroy, D. D.; G. W. Musgrave, D. D.; Robert Hammell, D. D.; Joseph T. Smith, D. D.; Robert Davidson, D. D., and Gardiner Spring, D. D.; and Elders Robert Carter, John K. Findlay, George Sharswood, LL. D., and Thomas C. M. Pator.

Trustees of the Church Election Fund.—First class, one year—Rev. Messrs. J. Farnsworth, D. D., John Thomson, D. D., E. R. Craven, D. D., and Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., and Elders J. P. Skidmore, F. G. Burnham and J. C. Havens. Second class, two years—Rev. Messrs. John Hall, D. D., Charles A. Dickey, F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., and M. C. Sutphen, D. D., and Elders Otis D. Swan, George W. Lane and John P. Crosby. Third class, three years—Rev. Messrs. H. R. Wilson, D. D., S. J. Niccolls, D. D., and Elders W. S. Gilman, Nathan Lane, Hezekiah King, Russell Scarritt and J. M. Browner.

Directors of the Alleghany Seminary for four years—Rev. Messrs. W. D. Howard, D. D., C. E. Swift, Robt. Dickson, R. B. Walker, D. D., James Allison, D. D., Richard Craighead, Ebenezer Buckingham and D. Junkin, D. D., and Laymen James Laughlin, B. R. Bradford and Hon. H. A. Williams.

Rev. T. L. PRENTISS was elected to the Cyrus H. McCormick Chair of Theology in the Seminary of the North-west. The Assembly adjourned.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Mr. Schenck's Forthcoming Amendment to the Bill to Reduce the Taxes—Tariff Reduction to be Moved as an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Representative SCHENCK will to-morrow move an amendment to the pending bill to reduce taxation and for other purposes. This amendment comprises, mainly, the articles of the Tariff bill amended or agreed to in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with an extended free list, embracing oils, gums, acids, seeds, barks, dyes, books, maps and charts specially imported in single copies and not for sale, of which no editions are printed in the United States, and books which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years; anthracite coal, eggs, fur, skins of all kinds not dressed, guano and other animal manures, raw goat skins, crude gutta-percha, crude india-rubber, various medicines, logs and unmanufactured timber and ship timber, paintings, statuary, fountains and other works of art, the productions of American artists residing abroad, rags and clippings and woods for the manufacture of paper; also, exempting from tonnage tax vessels of citizens of the United States, and repealing the section in the Internal Revenue Tax law of 1864 requiring an annual special tax to be paid by boats, barges and flats. All goods, wares and merchandise which may be in public stores or bonded warehouses the 1st of January next shall be subjected to no other duty, upon the entry thereof, than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

TAXES TO BE LEVIED.

Among the duties proposed to be levied are on teas of all kinds, twenty-four cents per pound; coffee, all kinds, four cents per pound; chocolate, seven cents per pound; on all raw or muscovado sugar, two cents per pound; all clarified sugar, two and three-fourths cents per pound; refined sugar, stove dried, in loaf, lump, crushed, powdered or granulated, four cents per pound; molasses from sugar-cane, five cents per gallon; wines, all kinds, imported in casks, fifty cents per gallon; wines in bottles, $2 per dozen, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, and $1 per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint each; and wine in bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $2 per dozen bottles eighty cents per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart in each bottle. On champagne and all other sparkling wine in bottles $6 per dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, and $3 per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint, and on bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $6 per dozen bottles $2 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart. On brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon. On cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirshwasser, vermuth, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, or bitters containing spirits, $2 per proof gallon. Manufactures of bleached cotton—if unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five cents, and in addition ten per centum ad valorem; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, five cents, with an addition of twenty per centum ad valorem; on wools on the skin, the same rates as on other wools; the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Hemp unmanufactured, forty dollars per ton; flax not hackled $20, and hackled $40 per ton. On iron in pigs, $7 per ton; scrap-iron of every description, $6 per ton, provided nothing shall be deemed scrap-iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured. Steel railway bars, one and a half cents per pound; on all railway bars made in part of steel, one and a quarter cents per pound, provided the metal converted, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel. On nickel, forty cents per pound. On alloy of nickel with copper, and on nickel oxide, thirty cents per pound. On live animals, thirty per cent. ad valorem; on furs cut from skin, ten per cent., and on dressed, twenty per cent. ad valorem. Linseed or flaxseed, twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds weight, provided no drawback shall be allowed on oil-cake made from imported seed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 3.—The wife of Dr. GETCHEL, residing on Spruce-street, was alarmed last night, during the absence of her husband, by a burglar, who was ransacking the parlor. She descended with a revolver, and fired at the burglar as he dashed past her. The fellow escaped, but from bloody tracks left behind him his wound must have been serious. He carried off no plunder.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 3.—In the Superior Court, to-night, CHARLES WILLIAMS, of New-York, was convicted of burglary in robbing the house of Col. E. H. BALL, at Holyoke, of $4,000, last December. The case goes up on exceptions, and in the meanwhile WILLIAMS will remain in jail, being unable to procure $8,000 bail. The Court sentenced CHARLES MASON, (colored,) of this city, to imprisonment for life for rape, and DANIEL GILLESPIE, of this city, to ten years in the State Prison, for highway robbery.

CHICAGO, June 3.—While LOUIS COLY and LOUIS RUSH were this morning working on a staging on Farwell Hall building, fifty feet from the sidewalk, the staging gave way, and COLY was precipitated to the sidewalk, killing him instantly. RUSH seized the rope and sprang into a window, and saved himself. The testimony before the Coroner showed that RUSH had been careless in fastening the rope, and was censured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—In Pawtucket yesterday, a grindstone over six feet in diameter, upon which a man was grinding files, burst into pieces, destroying one end of the building, breaking a 2-inch shaft and piling a heap of *débris* about the unharmed workmen....MARY JANE CALWELL, employed in a carding-room in the Lonsdale Mill, was caught by the hair by a shafting and had a large portion of her scalp torn off.

BOSTON, June 3.—Col. S. W. RICHARDSON has been appointed United States Deputy Marshal, in place of JOSEPH B. KEYES, deceased....Three detachments of regulars, two for Fort Warren, and one for Fort Adams, passed through this city today, returning from St. Albans.

LEWISTON, Me., June 3.—Hon. CORNELIUS HOLLAND, M. D., of Canton, died yesterday, at the age of 87 years. He was a member of the Maine Constitutional Convention, and also has represented his district in Congress.

BOSTON, June 3.—Hartford and Erie stock sold, today, at 5⅝, and the bonds at 33@33½. Interested parties are anxiously looking for the action of the Senate on the new bill for granting State aid.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—The sum of $3,000 has been appropriated to water the Bank-road and Bellevue-avenue, to the bridge, from June 10 to Oct. 1.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 3.—There will be a General Term of the Supreme Court for the Second Department, on Tuesday, June 14. The Court will be held by Judge J. P. BARNARD, Presiding Justice, and Judges CHARLES DANIELS and E. DARWIN SMITH, Associates.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 3.—SPENCER WRIGHT, a colored man, was hanged at 10½ o'clock this morning at Eastville, Northampton County, Va., for the murder of Mr. WESCOTT, committed April 18, 1868.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—A resolution against repudiation was offered in the House today, and a bill passed to a first reading amending the charter of the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad.

The Central and Hudson Scrip Tax—Revenue Appointments.

The Commissioner and Solicitor of Internal Revenue deny the truth of the recent Washington telegram that the decision has been made that a special tax of $2,500,000 must be paid on New-York Central and Hudson scrip, new issue. The Supervisor for New-York has been instructed to investigate into the affairs before a decision can be reached upon the subject.

WILLIAM A. SIMMONS, of Boston, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, vice LEGROW, resigned. WALCOTT HAMLIN, recently appointed Supervisor, has been assigned to duty in Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont. Mr. COLE C. SYMPSON, Illinois, succeeds Mr. HAMLIN, resigned, as Engrossing Clerk in the office of Secretary of the Senate.

WASHINGTON.

The Ways and Means Committee's Funding Bill—Action of the House on the Income Tax—Government Expenses in May—Mr. Schenck's Tariff Amendment—The Roumania Massacre Before the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The deliberations of the Committee of Ways and Means have resulted in a finished Funding bill, though it is not yet given out. The Committee has been very reticent concerning its provisions, but to-night they have been learned. First, the loan is for one thousand millions consolidated stock; second, the bonds are a plain four per cent. thirty-year obligation, free from all national, State or municipal taxation, except as imposed upon income; third, deposits of gold in the Treasury, at three per cent. interest, are authorized, the proceeds of such deposits to be used in the redemption of five-twenties, beginning with the earliest issues, those of 1862. This is the length and breadth of the scheme. The proposition of Mr. BOUTWELL for foreign agencies is left out, and there isn't a word about banks in the bill. It is not known when the bill will be reported, and it is said that the Secretary of the Treasury does not like it, though he will, no doubt, accept it.

THE INCOME TAX.

The result on the income tax today is in exact accordance with the recommendations of the TIMES during the discussions of the past six months. Every one of the twenty-five amendments offered yesterday were voted on today, and when that work was done the tax stood as follows: Mr. COX'S amendment to reduce the rate to three per cent. was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 78; Mr. HALE'S amendment to increase the exemption to $2,000 was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 52; and Mr. FINKELNBURG'S amendment to limit the exemption for House rent to $500, was agreed to without a division. The result is that of the $36,000,000 of income tax, $25,000,000 are wiped off by these amendments. The reduction in this item alone being $19,500,000 more than proposed by Gen. SCHENCK, added to the $33,000,000 reduction by the bill as reported, it makes the grand total of decreased taxation by this Internal revenue bill $52,500,000. The public will see that Congress is coming up to its work.

TAXING THE BONDS.

The Democratic proposition to tax the interest on United States bonds directly, offered by Mr. PECK, yesterday, was defeated today by yeas 78, nays 110. The discussion today was chiefly between Messrs. BECK and BUTLER, for the amendment, and SCHENCK against it. The speech of Mr. BUTLER was especially severe and threatening on the rascally bondholders who don't pay taxes. Twenty-nine Republicans voted yea, and two Democrats voted nay. They are as follows:

Benjamin, Booker, Butler of Massachusetts, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Cook, Cullom, Dockery, Dyer, Ela, Farnsworth, Fitch, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hay, Hays, Heflin, Ingersoll, Jones of North Carolina, Logan, Orth, Moore of Illinois, Sargent, Sheldon of Lousiana, Stokes, Tyner, Whitmore, Witcher, and Wilson of Ohio.

The Democrats were Messrs. SLOCUM and SCHUMAKER, from the two Brooklyn Districts.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES IN MAY.

The following were the expenses of the Government for the month of May:

Civil, miscellaneous, &c.	$4,646,025 16
War	4,563,720 01
Navy	2,165,082 90
Interior	673,391 20
Total	$12,049,219 27

This does not include payments made on account of the interest or redemption of the public debt.

THE TARIFF AMENDMENT.

There is much speculation tonight as to what will be the course of the House tomorrow, on Gen. SCHENCK'S tariff amendment to the Tax bill. It is so much longer than was anticipated, and includes so many articles, that the clashing of special interests is likely to result in a warm fight. Quite a large number of the articles are among those not previously discussed in the House, and considerable objection is made on that ground. The general tendency of the bill, however, is so strongly for reduction, that the House will undoubtedly receive it in fact. The House today on a point of order, decided by a very large majority, that a tariff amendment was germane To a tax bill. When the House adjourned to-day there was considerable confusion as to what ought to be done with this measure.

THE ROUMANIA MASSACRE.

The Roumania massacre was a subject of consideration during the morning hour in the Senate. Mr. MORTON presented resolutions adopted by prominent Jews of Indianapolis last night calling the attention of Congress to this great tragedy, and asking intervention by the Prseident to save the Jews of that Principality from further persecution. The memorial went to Mr. SUMNER'S Committee. Mr. SUMNER brought forward a resolution asking the President to furnish any information in possession of the State Department in relation to that affair, which was at once agreed to. Mr. SUMNER said that the interests of humanity demanded that the fullest information should be had by the Senate on this subject. From the best information in his possession the massacre was a most terrible affair, the whole enormity of which was not yet made public. Mr. SPRAGUE said the facts would show that the Jews of Roumania had possessed themselves of nearly all the land and of all the trade of that Principality, while a vast population of Christians there were deprived of the means of support, and that would be found to be the cause of the recent outbreak. The circumstance, in his judgment, furnished food for profound reflection, not only in regard to the condition of affairs in Roumania, but also for application to affairs here in our country, where the tendency is rapid in the same direction. Mr. STEWART said he hoped MR. SPRAGUE did not mean to imply that when a man gets rich he ought, therefore, to be killed. Mr. SPRAGUE smiled faintly and made no reply.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MR. VAN WYCK BEFORE THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Mr. VAN WYCK, Secretary of the National Currency and Free Banking Association in New-York, was before the Committee on Banking and Currency today, and presented a copy of the bill to fund the public debt and establish uniform gold and paper currency, to diminish the interest on the debt, stimulate production, protect labor from oppression of capital, &c. The Committee do not incline to its adoption.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent today by the President:

WAYNE MCVEAGH, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister resident at Constantinople; ADOLPH BUCKNER, to be Consul at Bucharest; D. B. CLIFFE, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Fifth District of Tennessee; LEWIS A. SCOTT, to be Postmaster at Lowville, N. Y.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, June 3.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported resolutions for the appointment of a committee of five by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to consider the whole subject of redeeming the alluvial lands on the lower Mississippi from overflow by a complete levee system, and what action Congress shall take to promote this object. Said committee to sit during the recess of Congress, to report by bill or otherwise and to employ a clerk. Adopted. Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments, the bill to extend the provisions of Pre-emption laws to the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes. Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of Assistant Marshals for taking the census of 1870, the increase not to exceed fifty per centum of the amount of compensation now allowed by law. He gave notice that he would ask the consideration of the resolution to-morrow. (Saturday.)

THE MASSACRE OF JEWS.

Mr. MORTON presented and had read by the Clerk, a memorial and resolutions of the Israelites of Indianapolis, calling attention to the massacre of Jews in Roumania, and requesting interposition of the President of the United States in behalf of that persecuted and outraged people. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER then offered a resolution, calling upon the President, if in his opinion not incompatible with public interests, for any information in the Department of State concerning a reported persecution and massacre of Israelites in Roumania. He said the reports were so absolutely horrible that it was but natural to suppose them grossly exaggerated. It was incumbent upon us in the interest of humanity to possess all the information concerning it that might be attainable.

Mr. SPRAGUE attributed the cause of the massacre to the fact that the Jews had obtained possession of all the business, the lands and the trade of the country; that while one class of the people were in poverty, without means or business, there was, on the other hand, an eager money-getting, trade-monopolizing population. It was this condition of things that had brought about the spectacle which the world today contemplated. There was food for reflection in this for the Senate and for our own country.

Mr. STEWART remarked that if it was the intention of the Senator (SPRAGUE) to establish the rule that when a man got rich he ought to be killed, it might not inconvenience some Senators, but would bear very hard upon others, and among them the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution was then agreed to.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A general discussion then took took plcee as to the order of business, Mr. TRUMBULL endeavoring to get up the bill for apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States. He urged its importance in view of the late large increase of the voting population by the accession of the colored element, necessitating changes in the representation of various States. The taking of the census which was now proceeding, and the increase of population in the West, were additional reasons for these changes.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then proceeded with the Indian Appropriation bill, and Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a number of amendments, making appropriations to fulfill treaty stipulations, being principally in payment of subsistence and annuities of Indian tribes. The items embraced $220,000 for Arrapaho and other tribes; $75,000 for Navajoe Indians; $66,000 for Wyandotte Indians; $232,000 to Winnebago Indians, for refunding the amount taken from their tribal funds to pay the expenses of their removal from Minnesota by order of the Government, the money to be placed to their credit and the income expended in the improvement of their lands, purchase of stock, agricultural and other implements. The amendments were agreed to.

A further amendment from the Committee on Indian Affairs to the Indian bill was adopted, appropriating $50,000 to collect, locate and subsist roving Indians on the borders of Texas and Mexico.

At 4½ o'clock, without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned until Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD presented the petition of tobacconists of New-York in favor of equal taxation on tobacco.

REPORTS.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to amend the act of the 4th of May, 1870, so that writs of error shall be allowed from decisions of the Probate Court to the Supreme Court of the Territories in the same manner as before the passage of the act. Passed.

Mr. SHELDON, of New-York, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill directing the Secre ary of State to cause the remains of E. M. SAJLNIER, late United States Consul at Vera Cruz, to be removed to New-York. Passed.

Mr. DAVIS asked leave to report a joint resolution to indemnify JOHN GRAHAM for the detention of his three steam-ships in the Harbor of New-York by the President's neutrality order. Objected to.

Mr. BEAMAN, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill making appropriations for deficiencies in the appropriation for mileage and compensation of members.

The Senate amendment makes an additional appropriation of $1,400,000 for a deficiency in the appropriation for collecting the revenue from Customs and $20,000 for the payment of fees to special counsel in cases where the United States are parties interested. where he United States are parties in interest.

The amendment was concurred in—yeas 116, nays 45.

THE JEWS OF ROUMANIA.

Mr. WINCHESTER offered a resolution declaring that the House of Representatives learns with profound regret and disapproval the gross violation of the great principle of religious liberty by some of the people of the Province of Roumania in Turkey in their late persecutions and outrages against the Israelites, and expressing the earnest hope that they shall speedily cease.

Mr. SCHENCK wished to know whether there was any authority for it except a little paper laid on the desks of members this morning. The House had been hoaxed two or three times in the case of the *City of Boston* and other matters. He moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was so referred.

REDUCTION OF THE TAXES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, rose to report the Georgia bill.

The Speaker decided that that bill was of no higher privilege than the bill now occupying the attention of the House.

Mr. BUTLER proposed that the Tax bill be set aside. The motion was rejected.

The Speaker announced that according to the order made yesterday, the vote would first be taken on the various amendments to the sections relating to the income tax.

Messrs. ELDRIDGE and BECK contended that the vote should be first taken on Mr. BECK'S amendment to tax the interest on United States bonds, but the Speaker overruled the objection and insisted on the correctness of his first announcement.

THE INCOME TAX.

The first vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. COX to reduce the rate of income tax from five to three per cent. On a division the vote was 89 to 84. The yeas and nays were then called, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 114, nays 77, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Axtell, Ayres, Banks, Barry, Beck, Bennett, Biggs, Bingham, Bird, Bowen, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Burr, Buffinton, Clarke of Kansas, Cleveland, Covode, Cowles, Davis, Dawes, Degener, Dickinson, Dohley, Dox, Duval, Eldridge, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Fitch, Fox, Getz, Gilfillan, Griswold, Haight, Hambleton of Maryland, Hamill, Hamilton of Florida, Harris, Heflin, Hill, Hoar, Hillman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lawrence, Lynch, Mayham, McCarthy, McGraw, McKenzie, McNeely, Milness, Moore of New-Jersey, Morgan, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrissey, Myers, Negley, Newsham, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Packer, Pierce, Peters, Porter, Potter, Prosser, Randall, Reeves, Ridgeway, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Sheldon of New-York, Slocum, Smith of Oregon, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strong, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Taylor, Townsend, Trimble, Twitchell, Upson, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wells, Wheeler, Wilson of Ohio, Winans, Winchester, Wood—114.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Bailey, Beaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Blair, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Burchard, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Clarke of Texas, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Cook, Conger, Crebs, Cullom, Dockery, Ela, Farnsworth, Garfield, Gibson, Hale, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hayes, Ingersoll, Jones of North Carolina, Kelsey, Lash, Lewis, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, Mercur, Moore of Ohio, Moore of Illinois, Morphis, Morrill of Maine, Packard, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Pomeroy, Rice, Roots, Schenck, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sherrod, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Iowa, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Tillman, Tyner, Van Auken, Van Horn, Wallace, Ward, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Minnesota, Witcher—77.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. HALE, to make the exemption $2,000. This was an amendment to one offered by Mr. HAWLEY to make the exemption $2,500. Mr. HALE'S amendment was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 52, and the exemption was accordingly fixed at $2,000. The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. JUDD, to confine the tax to invested capital. It was rejected; yeas 75, nays 112. The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. FINKLENBURG, limiting the allowance for house-rent to $500; agreed to by 95 to 45. The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. POTTER, providing that the income tax shall not continue or be collected after the year 1870. Rejected—yeas 72, nays 106. The next vote was the amendment offered by Mr. WINANS as a substitute limiting the tax to three per cent. on dividends and bonds of corporations and United States bonds. Rejected. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. MORGAN as a substitute imposing a tax of five per cent. on incomes from bonds and securities between $1,000 and $10,000, of seven per cent., between $10,000 and $30,000, and of eight per cent. over $30,000 Rejected. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. GARFIELD to exempt from the tax incomes derived from business. Rejected. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. WOODWARD, a substitute for the income tax, a tax of five per cent. on the interest of United States bonds. Rejected. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. HOAR, prohibiting the publication of income returns. Agreed to. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. DAWES, to treat the number of persons to a family in a social or religious community holding their property in common, at five, instead of ten. Agreed to. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. HOLMAN, imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the interest and income of United States bonds, to be withheld by the Treasurer of the United States. Rejected—yeas 45, nays 138. The next amendment was that offered by Mr. AMBLER, requiring legacies, &c., not direct to the family of the descendant, to be returned as income. Rejected—yeas 63, nays 107. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, providing that where income tax has been assessed for 1869 against any religious or social community as an individual, and has not been paid, it shall be re-assessed according to the provisions of this act, allowing five persons to a family. Rejected. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. AXTELL, to apportion the tax among the States according to population, and to have it levied and collected by the States. Rejected. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. CLEVELAND to the section relating to exemptions. Rejected. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. MAYHAM, to make a distinction between income from invested capital and income from business. Rejected. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. LAFLIN, to add to the exemptions losses by floods. Agreed to. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. BURCHARD, to amend section 40, so as to make it read, "the Assistant-Assessor shall require every such return to be verified by the oath of the party rendering it, and may increase the amount of any return, after notice to such party, if he has reason to believe that the amount is understated." Agreed to. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. ELA, not requiring the income return to include the wages of minor children, not received. Agreed to. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. MCCARTHY, to strike out all the sections relating to the income tax. Rejected—yeas 59, nays 123, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Bennett, Biggs, Bird, Bowen, Buffinton, Burr, Cleveland, Covode, Cowles, Crebs, Davis, Dickinson, Fitch, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Haight, Hamill, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Johnson, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Laflin, Lynch, Mayham, McCarthy, Milnes, Moore of New-Jersey, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrissey, Myers, Negley, Newsham, Niblack, O'Neill, Porter, Randall, Reeves, Ridgway, Sargent, Schumaker, Slocum, Smith of Oregon, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Strong, Swann, Taylor, Trimble, Twichell, Upsom, Wood—59.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Armstrong, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Bailey, Barry, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buchard, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Clark of Kansas, Clark of Texas, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Cook, Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Degener, Dockery, Donley, Dox, Duval, Dyer, Ela, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Gibson, Gilfillan, Hale, Hambleton of Maryland, Hilton of Florida, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hayes, Heflin, Hoar, Holman, Ingersoll, Jones of North Carolina, Judd, Kelsey, Kerr, Knapp, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Lewis, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McKenzie, McNeely, Mercur, Moore of Ohio, Moore of Illinois, Morgan, Morphis, Morrill of Maine, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Peck, Perce, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Pomeroy, Porter, Prosser, Rice, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sheldon of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Vermont, Smyth of Iowa, Stokes, Stone, Stoughton, Strickland, Sweeney, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Tyner, Van Auken, Wallace, Ward, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Whitmore, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Ohio, Winans, Witcher, Woodward—125.

Income from Government Bonds.

The question next recurred to on the amendment offered by Mr. BECK to section 44, to include United States bonds among those of corporations from which the tax is to be deducted.

Mr. SCHENCK submitted an argument against the amendment. He argued that as section 36 required the income from United States bonds to be included in the income returns, that would be subjecting it to a double tax. It was well that this question should be met distinctly and clearly, because an answer to it would meet another question—that often occurred—why was it that the United States, with their prosperity and resources—the wealthiest and the most powerful nation of the world could not go into the markets of the world and obtain money at as low interest as any other great power? It was because questions were being continually raised whether bonds of the United States were to be paid in depreciated currency, or to the full amount, or whether they should be scaled—whether the obligations of the Government should be met according to their honor and effect? It was because of that doubt created in the minds of capitalists, at home and abroad, that they refused to lend to the Government of the United States as low as they did to other Governments.

Mr. BECK advocated his amendment, and denied the statement of Mr. SCHENCK that it would be imposing double tax. As to the credit of the Government, he said the United States bonds when they were issued were exempt from State and municipal taxation, but were left open to Federal taxation, the same as all other property. These bonds were already taxed in the hands of American citizens, and his proposition was only intended to extend that tax to bonds in the hands of foreign holders.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, supported Mr. BECK'S amendment, and proposed a so that the interest on town, city, county and State bonds should be taxed in the same manner. They were not taxed now. It was only the consciences of the men holding those bonds that were taxed, and he was sorry to say that conscience had not been a very prolific source of profit. Every honest man now paid tax on his income from these bonds, and the object was to make the rogues pay also.

Mr. BENTON—Will the gentleman state the name of any one who holds United States bonds and swears that he does not?

Mr. BUTLER—He who can count the stars in the sky may try to do that. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the debate had gone off just as he had supposed it would. Instead of reasoning as to the effect which the proposition would have on the credit of the Government, an assault was made upon and an attempt to create a prejudice against those who happen to hold the securities of the Government. They had nothing to do with the great underlying question. How would such legislation affect the credit of the Government, and its capacity to maintain itself by going on the markets of the world and finding purchasers for its bonds? The bondholders were of the least possible consequence in the consideration of the question. The question was not as to who held the bonds or what their character was, but it was one of principle, affecting the Government and its good name. It had that extent and no more. There was no international or statute law to tax the foreigner in regard to property, which he owns here. The gentleman (Mr. BUTLER) had said that that was done in regard to railroad bonds; but did he not know that, under a decision of the Court, the Treasury Department had, where that was done, paid back to these foreigners the taxes thus improperly assessed upon them, and collected. He had heard within the last twenty-four hours of a Treasury warrant for some seventeen thousand dollars for the restoration of money thus improperly retained from a foreign bondholder.

Mr. ELDRIDGE sustained the amendment. He was not able to see how the good character and faith of the nation was to be destroyed or injured by it.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that if ever the Committee of Ways and Means expected the holders of six per cent. bonds to give them up for four per cent. bonds where the former were thus declared free from taxation, they were greatly mistaken. There was no repudiation in the proposition, all that was in it was to provide for an honest collection of the tax. As to the gentleman's (Mr. SCHENCK) statement that there was no right to tax foreigners on their property here, he asked if the foreigners who owned lands in the West were not taxed for roads which they never used, and for schools to which their children never went. But just as it was advantageous to their property to be near good roads and good schools, so it was advantageous for the for the foreign bondholders that the Government should have revenue to pay them their interest and give value to their bonds.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that all that would do very well on the stump, but would not go down with people so sensible as those of the United States.

After further discussion the vote was taken on Mr. BECK'S amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 78, nays 110—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bird, Brooks of New-York, Booker, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Cleveland, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Crebbs, Cullom, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Dyer, Ela, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fitch, Fox, Getz, Gibson, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hambleton of Maryland, Hamills, Hamilton of Florida, Hawkins, Hay, Hays, Heflin, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Kerr, Knatt, Lewis, Logan, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McNeely, Milnes, Moore of Illinois, Morgan, Morrissey, Niblack, Orth, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Rice, Sargent, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sherrod, Smith of Oregon, Stiles, Stokes, Strader, Sweeney, Trimble, Tyner, Van Auken, Wells, Whitmore, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of Ohio, Winchester, Witcher, Wood, Woodward—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Ames, Armstrong, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Ayer, Bailey, Banks, Barry, Beaman, Beatty, Bennett, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Clarke of Kansas, Conger, Cowles, Davis, Dawes, Degener, Donley, Duval, Ferriss, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Garfield, Gilfillan, Hale, Harris, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Judd, Kelley, Kelsey, Kellogg, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lash, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, McKenzie, Mercur, Moore of Ohio, Moore of New-Jersey, Morphis, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Maine, Myers, Negley, Newsham, O'Neill, Packard, Packer, Paine, Peck, Perce, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Pomeroy, Porter, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Schumaker, Schofield, Sheldon of New-York, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Vermont, Smyth of Iowa, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Tanner, Taylor, Tillman, Townsend, Twichell, Upson, Ward, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wheeler, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Winans—110.

A TARIFF AMENDMENT.

The House then proceeded with the remaining sections of the bill. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, offered, as an amendment to one of the sections, a provision to reduce the existing tariff on sugar and salt thirty-three per cent., on coffee and tea twenty per cent., and on pig and scrap iron twenty-two and one-half per cent.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that tariff provisions were not in order to an Internal Revenue bill.

[It was understood that this movement was an attempt to shut out the Tariff bill, which Mr. SCHENCK proposes to attach to the pending measures.]

After arguments on the point of order, the Speaker said: "The proposition is an important one, whether a tariff bill is a germane amendment to an internal revenue bill. At the early period of the Government, tariff and revenue bills were considered together; and in the British Parliament, whence we derive our Parliamentary law, they are always considered together. But since the revival of internal revenue laws here, beginning with 1862, they have been considered separately. In the judgment of the Chair the amendment is germane, because it might be of the utmost importance in determining the rate of internal revenue tax to know what the tariff duty on the same article is. The Chair should regard it as of very great significance for the House to decide that under the rules internal and external revenue bills could not be considered together. But the point is a new one, and the Chair does not desire to force his own judgment on the House. He therefore submits the question to the House.

The House decided by a vote of 117 to 35 that the amendment was germane to the bill. The question was then raised whether it could be offered to the pending section, and the Speaker decided that it could not be.

The House reached the last section of the bill, on which Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question, when, at 4½ o'clock, without disposing of it, the House adjourned.

PUBLIC LANDS AND THE WEST.

View of the Public Lands–Quantity in the States and Territories–Railroad Grants–Homesteads–Annual Disposition of–The West Beyond the Mississippi–Its Growth.

THE BEECHES, May, 1870.

Very few persons have a correct idea of the real magnitude and value of the public domain, or of the necessity of grants of lands to railroads. From ignorance, as well as depravity of mind, there has recently been great opposition to railroad land grants, which if not made will leave the Union Pacific Railroad a monopolist of the land route over the continent. That, I am sure, is not denied by the people. The case of the Government in relation to the public domain is precisely that of a farmer, who, with a large farm, but far from market, is told that by giving one acre in thirty he can have a railroad through his farm to market. That is the exact case. Is there a farmer in the whole country who would hesitate a moment? Suppose we were to double that quantity, for collateral advantages, is there a farmer who would hesitate? Now, the fact is that all the public lands granted to the Union Pacific, and all asked for the Northern and the Southern Pacific Roads, do not amount to a thirtieth part of the public domain. Moreover, there is no possibility of getting actual settlers on three-fourths of the public domain, without railroads made by Government aid. Besides, the Union Pacific does not go through the best lands of the Government, nor on the most favorable route. I think I can give a brief digest of the facts regarding the public lands, which is not given by the newspapers, and is of much interest.

1. What and where are the public lands? I shall not include Alaska, for I presume it will be long before any one will want to buy land there. That Territory, however, includes nearly four hundred millions of acres. Nor shall I include the lands east of the Mississippi, where the Government still holds sixty millions of acres. But from the Mississippi to the Pacific, where railroads must be made, the Government holds lands as follows:

	Acres.
1. Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, in which no grants will be made	16,000,000
2. Dakota and Wyoming	145,295,284
3. Montana	86,904,605
4. Kansas	43,148,876
5. Nebraska	42,523,627
6. Colorado and Idaho	117,800,000
7. New-Mexico and Utah	124,140,000
8. Nevada and Arizona	136,000,000
9. Minnesota	36,776,170
10. California, Oregon and Washington	201,000,000
11. Indiana	44,154,000
Aggregate west of the Mississippi	993,742,562

There are in round numbers, one thousand millions of acres of the public domain between the Mississippi and the Pacific, If the Government grant to the Northern and Pacific Railroads (and to the former its grant is made equitably, and it would be a want of good faith to refuse it) for three thousand miles, at twenty sections, 12,800 acres per mile, the whole amount would be 38,400,000, a fraction over a thirtieth part. Double this, and the Government will be immensely the gainer, and it is the only mode by which these lands can ever be settled.

2. A very large portion of these lands, especially those on the route of the Northern Pacific, are rich and arable. In Minnesota and Dakota there are nearly two hundred millions of acres of public lands, two-thirds of which lie on the direct line from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains in Montana. Here is generally a high plain, fertile in soil, admirably watered, and producing the best of grapes and small grain. In Montana, also, there are many valuable lands. I shall say nothing of that vast and fertile tract which lies north of this in British America, and which is hereafter to be added to the United States. Let that question pass into the future; but it is evident to all observing minds that through that immense, and to a great extent arable, country, there must be railroads, which can only be made, for a long time, by Government aid. Now, it will be observed that the whole vast domain I have described is unsold and unappropriated.

3. Let us now look at the manner in which the public lands have recently been distributed. It happens unfortunately that our Government printing is always so far behind that it is impossible to get the official reports till two years after they are made; but I will take 1866 and 1867 as examples. The Commissioner of the Land Office makes the following report of lands disposed of:

	In 1866. Acres.	In 1867. Acres.	Two y'rs. Acres.
Sold for cash	388,294	756,619	1,144,913
Under Homestead acts	1,892,516	1,788,043	3,680,559
With military warrants	403,180	476,760	879,940
Under swamp grants	1,199,658	1,066,450	2,266,108
For railroads	94,596	533,168	627,764
For agricultural colleges	651,066	2,420,072	3,071,138
Total	4,629,312	7,041,114	11,670,426

I presume the lands taken for roads were only those for which deeds were made at the time; not to grants made by law, to take place in future. The above table presents some curious facts. First, we see the actual settlement of the land is rapidly increasing, for the amount disposed of in 1867 was fifty per cent. greater than in 1866. Next, we observe that the largest quantity is taken under the Homestead act. Is there not a good deal of speculation under that? But, strange to say, the next largest quantity is under the Agricultural College scrip. I regard that as one of the greatest humbugs I know of. How can you make a farmer or a carpenter by a college? West Point costs about two hundred thousand dollars per annum, and turns out about forty graduates each year, who are practically the best educated men in America. The agricultural colleges will cost fivefold as much, and educate nobody. But let us proceed. The public lands have been the great outlet for the overflowing population of the country, and the ambitious politicians. They have operated as a national sewerage. What will happen when the sewerage is gone? But, in the meantime, the public lands have been the inducement to the vast, flowing, impulsive, aggregating people, from every clime and nation, who have gone and are going west of the Mississippi. I present below some of the probable results of the census of 1870 compared with that of 1860:

	In 1860.	In 1870.
Minnesota	172,123	500,000
Iowa	674,943	1,100,000
Missouri	1,182,612	1,530,000
Kansas	107,206	350,000
Arkansas	435,450	600,000
Nebraska	28,841	100,000
Montana, Idaho and Dakota	2,576	100,000
Colorado and New-Mexico	117,559	150,000
Arizona, Nevada and Utah	47,130	100,000
California, Oregon and Washington	429,122	1,000,000
Aggregate	3,197,562	5,530,000

If this estimate be correct, the population west of the Mississippi is now greater than that of the whole of the United States in 1800. and is increasing at the rate of 70 per cent. per annum. It is also plain that the northern rim is increasing at the greatest ratio. In the vast country which lies between the forty-second and forty-ninth degrees, there is a country very productive of grass and small grains, although corn will never be very abundant there. The center of the corn region will always be in the Ohio valley.

In the brief tables above, the reader will get a acomprehensive view of the magnitude of our public domain, and of the true mode of improving it. If we suppose the grants made to all the Pacific and other railroads to be 120,000,000 acres, there will remain 873,000,000 unsold and unappropriated. In 1867 we consumed seven millions, and at that rate it will take 125 years to use up all; or taking out uncultivable lands, one hundred years. In the meanwhile we shall annex half of what remains in America, especially the wild lands, so that we need not be alarmed for want of land. No pent-up Utica confines us—no narrow river limits our ambition—till the vast continent is embraced by the Anglo-American.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Important Decision in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, May 30.

The decision of Judge DAVIS, in the United States Court on Saturday, in The United States *vs.* BRIGGS, is a very important event. In an early case in the Supreme Court of the United States, MARSHALL, C. J., remarked, in a case not however calling for any remark upon the subject, that if one sign a bond as surety for another, upon the express condition that the instrument shall not be delivered until another person shall execute it as surety, and the instrument is delivered to the payee having no knowledge whatever of the condition upon which the surety signed, the latter is [illegible] liable. This, of course, was what lawyers call a *dictum*—not being a point in the case—but *dicta*, from such Judges as MARSHALL, are often potent in changing the law. It would be astonishing if the creditor might thus be the victim of private understandings of which he is wholly ignorant and has no reason to suspect. On Saturday Judge DAVIS held that it was not the law. If it was, it can be readily seen that there would, in a great multitude of cases, be no security for any public money.

It will be remembered that seven years ago there was no little interest felt in this matter when our Supreme Court, contrary to what had previously been held in this State upon this ground, discharged the sureties of PEPPER, a County Treasurer, thus involving a loss to the State of some $50,000. Since that the highest Court of New-York has declared the same doctrine, and there seemed a disposition in most of the States to regard it as the law. Kentucky was the first State to resist this new tendency. Next our present Supreme Court placed itself squarely against it by two or three opinions delivered by Judge RAY, which, for power of reasoning and an exhaustive and discriminating review and criticism of the authorities, will compare favorably with any opinions ever delivered by any Court. They cannot be read, we think, without convincing the reader of the truth of the conclusion reached. Maine follows the later Indiana decisions, and it is believed that the Supreme Court of the United States will, at the first opportunity, put itself on the same ground, and probably then all the States will follow.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is said that the amount left by the late HUGH FRASER, of Montreal, for a free public library in that city is over £30,000.

A Missouri paper expresses the opinion that no other State in the Union contains "as much politics and corruption as Kansas."

A District Convention is to be held in Tarrytown on Wednesday next, to effect a more efficient organization of the temperance voters of the Tenth Congressional District—Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties.

The National Photographic Association of the United States will hold its second annual meeting and exhibition in Cleveland, Ohio, next week, commencing on Tuesday, 7th inst., and continuing through to Saturday, 11th.

An Otsego County lawyer, who some months since was put off the cars on the Central Railroad because he refused to give up his ticket before a seat was provided for him, has sued the Company for damages.

The Auburn *News* speaks mysteriously of a new express company now in process of organization, and says that the scheme is a gigantic one, and will rival in greatness of conception that of the other company, now merged with the American, which has made the name of Auburn so famous.

A woman in Aroostook County, Me., whose house caught fire the other day during the absence of all the "men folks," poured upon the flames all the water there was in the house, then used up her milk and cream, and finally resorted to her meat-barrels for the pickle. She subdued the flames.

The last Nevada Legislature proposed a women's suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, and a call has been issued for a Convention in Winnemucca on the 4th of July, for the formation of a State organization to bring the issue fairly before the people at the next election.

It is related that when the sum fixed upon for the salary of the new Episcopal Bishop of New-Hampshire was announced, a great white rooster flew upon the fence around the church in which the convention was sitting, and gave a lusty, vigorous crow. The omen was considered good.

Gen. JOHN F. APPLETON, who was recently appointed and confirmed as Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas, is quite ill in California of consumption. He is the eldest son of Chief-Justice APPLETON, of Maine, and is a young man of sound judgment, high attainments, noble character and fine ability.

A painter in Pittsburg, Penn., while at work on the top of a ladder at the third story of a house, on Thursday, fell, the round breaking. His fall broke several other rounds, but at length he struck one which was stronger, and was precipitated forward through the second-story window, and fell sprawling at full length, but fortunately not seriously injured, on the floor of the room.

The Richmond *Whig* condemns the action of the Commissioners in throwing out votes for the Republican candidates for municipal offices in that city. It says that it would not, if it could, regain by fraud or unfair means that which was lost by the Conservatives' fault, and that it therefore, for itself and, as it believes, for ninety-nine hundredths of the Conservative citizens, utterly repudiates the illegal action of the three Commissioners.

There will be no Democratic State Convention in Minnesota this year, and therefore the Democratic State Central Committee has deemed it expedient to issue an address defining the position that the Democratic Party should occupy. They say the tariff question is the issue of the day, and urge their party to reaffirm in unmistakable terms, at all Congressional conventions, &c., their time-honored and unfaltering opposition to a protective tariff, and all other kinds of class legislation.

Portsmouth, N. H., has sustained a severe loss in the sudden and unexpected death, on Thursday, of Col. ALBERT L. JONES, a member of the well-known mercantile house of WILLIAM JONES & SON. He was among the most enterprising citizens of the place, had been a representative in the State Legislature, and was using his great wealth in a manner that was incidentally doing much to benefit his native city. His genial manners, his well-known ability and his liberality had made all who knew him his friends.

A private letter from Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM, written in 1867, is published in Illinois papers, in which he promised that if Col. ROE, whom he "regarded as a very good man," and who previously "did him the honor to nominate him for Congress," would reconsider his determination to become a candidate himself, he would, at the end of the present Congress, "return the compliment, for three times three." These Illinois papers, complaining that Mr. CULLOM has now forgotten this promise, and manifests no willingness to return the compliment even once, say that one of so ordinary capacity has no just claims on their further support.

The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee has issued a circular advising that in cases in which it may be necessary to make nominations for office, the delegate convention system be used in preference to primary elections, and they enjoin upon all the cultivation of a spirit of harmony and ready acquiescence in the action of their several committees and of their conventions, as the only means of securing unity of action throughout the State, and ultimate victory over antagonists prompt to avail themselves of any discord arising in the Democratic ranks. "Ultimate victory" sounds rather queer in the mouths of Kentucky Democrats.

The brilliant speech which Prince ARTHUR made at the presentation of colors to the volunteers at Huntingdon, is thus reported in the Canadian papers: "It gives me great satisfaction to be present on this interesting occasion, and more so that the occasion is one in which you have been called out in defense of the country, and that your conduct during it deserves the highest praise. Should your services be again required, I am sure you will defend these colors with the same pluck and patriotic devotion which you have recently exhibited, and in that future I wish you all prosperity." *Dixit*, and there was great cheering.

Pennsylvania's present delegation in Congress consists of eighteen Republicans and six Democrats. After a careful review of the field the Philadelphia *Telegraph* concludes that in the next Congress the members from the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth will probably all be Republicans, while those districts on which the Democracy can confidently rely—the First, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth—are but six in number. This leaves five districts—the Fifth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first—as debatable ground, and the Republicans have a fair chance of carrying all of them.

The Toronto *Globe* gives a list of ten Fenians killed and thirteen wounded in the recent raid, as follows: Killed—John Rowe, of Burlington; M. O'Brien, of Moriah; Gen. J. J. Donnelly, of Utica; —— Duffy, Dennis Duggan, Edward Griffin, of Rochester; George Hughes, James Michael Evans, of Troy; Francis Laflin, of Newark; Chas. James Clancy—10. Wounded—Lieut. Edward Hope, of Bridgeport; Frank Carrigan, of Bridgeport; Capt. E. Cronan, James Keenan, of Fort Edward; Lieut. Edward Hollaghan, (or Callaghan,) of Burlington; Charles Carlton, of Cambridge, Vt.; Daniel Ahern, of Winooski, Vt.; Michael Flynn, of New-York; James Joseph Collins, of Boston; Timothy Moriarty, Patrick Downey, Michael Callaghan, James Attridge—13.

The *Aldine Press* for June, which has so justly won such high praise for its rare excellence in typography and engraving, contains eleven engravings, including one of DORE's exquisite illustrations of the Bible, "The Pharisee and the Publican." There are also, "The Frightened Ducklings," and "An Indian Foray in the West," the latter, by F. O. C. DARLEY, filling one of the large pages of the *Press*.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Complete List of Census Enumerators Appointed for this City–Summary of the Questions Which Will be Asked.

The selection of Census Enumerators for this City was completed yesterday by Gen. SHARPE, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York. In making the appointments, which number upward of 200 names, great care was taken to obtain men of intelligence, honest and character for the places, and the result in this respect has been highly successful. Hon. THOS. ACTON, of the United States Assay Office, formerly a Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, rendered considerable voluntary assistance to Gen. SHARPE and Gen. TREMAINE, his Chief Deputy, in determining the reputation and character of the numerous persons who were applicants for the positions. The work of emuneration will commence in a day or two, and is expected to last for six or eight weeks, if not longer, in some cases. Care has been taken by Gen. SHARPE to have it performed in as reliable a manner as possible. Its importance, so far as this City is concerned, will consist in showing the march of local improvement in population, wealth, commercial and social influence during the past decade, besides presenting other valuable information. A long schedule of questions has been prepared for the census-takers, the refusal to answer which involves a heavy penalty. The questions relate, among other things, to nationality, birth-place, age, sex, color, occupation, profession or trade, condition, whether married, widowed or single; the value of real estate and of personal property, educational and sanitary matters, &c. One of the queries will furnish data for ascertaining the exact number of legal voters in the City.

The following comprises a list of the census-takers, together with the election districts which they are to represent in the different wards:

FIRST WARD.—1 and 2, Michael J. Cullen; 3 and 4, Chas. Daniel; 5 and 6, Capt. Wm. Stokeley.

SECOND WARD.—1, Robert J. Murtagh; 2, Wm. H. Bailey.

THIRD WARD.—1 and 2, John Cockle; 3 and 4, James H. Whitman.

FOURTH WARD.—1, Willard Divoll; William F. Porter; 3, John White; 4 and 6, August Nungesser; 5 and 7, A. J. Aarons.

FIFTH WARD.—1 and 2. Alexander Denholm; 3 and, 4, Dewitt Beardsley; 5 and 6, John Mittler; 7 and 8, P. M. Cunningham.

SIXTH WARD.—1, 2 and 3, James Quinlan; 4 and 5, Matthew Stewart; 6 and 7, George J. Kraus; 8 and 10, Augustus Burkhard; 9 and 11, Hugh McConolough.

SEVENTH WARD.—1 and 2, Charles Bennett; 3 and 4 P. V. Halley; 5 and 8, Wm. G. Clear; 6 and 7, Thos E. Cox; 9 and 10, George W. Weed; 11, Wallace Hunter.

EIGHTH WARD.—1 and 2, Joseph H. Butler; 3 and 7, B. A. Mayerean; 5 and 6, Ferdinand Butow; 4 and 8, George W. Francis; 9 and 10, George W. Creighton; 11 and 14, Robert McCready; 12 and 13, Joseph Gildersleeve; 15, 16 and 17, James Campbell.

NINTH WARD.—1 and 3, Thomas Hilson; 2 and 4, James Webb; 5 and 6, James H. Gulick; 12 and 13, Daniel P. Quackenbush; 8 and 9, Michael Jaeger; 7 and 11, W. E. Carpenter; 14 and 15, Isaac L. Miller; 16, John Egbert; 10 and 17, James W. Ford.

TENTH WARD.—1, John J. Foley; 2, Joseph Nuger; 3, Samuel Cool; 4, Frederick Cappelo; 5, Reinhard Biehl; 6, Henry C. Atwood; 7, Isaac Fry; 8, Ernst Binder; 9, Herman Koehler; 10, George Cooper; 11, F. W. Schmidt; 12. Friedrick Gaisberg.

ELEVENTH WARD.—1, John N. Lauthier; 2 and 7, Wharton W. Craig; 3, Henry Waring; 4, Francis Passeger; 5, Joseph McCabe; 6, Dewitt C. Cole; 8, Chas. A. Parie; 9, Abraham Stickney; 10, Benjamin Martin; 11, Moses Warner; 12, David J. Jennings; 13, Richard Waldeck; 14, Peter Schreiber; 15, A. J. McKenna; 16, Thos. M. Lemmey; 17, Jacob Hess; 18, John P. Atkinson; 19, James Clark; 20 and 21, E. J. Robins; 22, Benjamin F. Oakley; 23, Chester Southworth; 24, Jacob Dubert; 25, Chas. McCollough.

TWELFTH WARD.—1, W. L. Sanford; 2, Thomas W. Johnson; 3, Samuel Wallace; 4, Nathaniel Skinner; 5, Richard S. Groves; 6, Dr. F. W. Fisher; 7, Charles Bruhl; 8, W. H. Proctor; 9, Benjamin M. Thompson; 10 and 15, Anson Willis; 11 and 12, William Clark; 13 and 14, Philip Becler; 16, Mark McGuire; 17, W. J. Robinson; 18, William Holmes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—1, James M. McCartin; 2, Chas. Spencer; 3, Joseph T. Smith; 4, James H. Anderson; 5, Lewis Doefer; 6, Chas. Kreutz, 7; Wm. Shaffer; 8, Frank Freeland; 9, Louis Woehler; 10, W. B. Krafft; 11, Chas. Dyruff; 12, Clement King; 13, Juan R. Carpintiro.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—1 and 2, Michael Fallon; 3 and 7, James Duffy; 4, James C. White; 5 and 11, Andrew Clark; 6 and 9, Adolphe Loewy; 8, Edward Wangemann; 10, James Denin.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—1, Orlando Whitlock; 2, W. E. Phillips; 3, James McCabe; 4, Charles Wolf; 5, W. J. Farrel; 6, Thomas Coleman; 7, Christopher Iles; 8, Jesse Allen; 9, Edward Henderson; 10, Alfred Andrews; 11, Emil A. Kliebe.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—1, Franklin J. Butler; 2 and 3, Alexander McFarland; 4 and 5, George Fluellen; 6, Charles Neil; 7, Samuel Barclay; 8, John Miller; 9, Wm. H. Skeeritt; 10 and 11, John Kyle; 12, Archibald Bradshaw; 13, Benjamin Delamatier; 14, Callaghan O'Riordan; 15 and 16, Charles H. Heyser; 17, Max A. Herman; 18, Clemens Wehmann.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—1, Samuel A. Roberts; 2, P. J. McIntyre; 3, Henry Lantermann; 4, Frank Lake; 5. Martin Kelley; 6, Samuel S. Davis; 7, W. H. H. Wilcox; 8, John T. Underhill; 9, Amos Brown; 10, Eugene Martin; 11, John J. Corley; 12, William B. Sudlow; 13, Fitch R. Ludlam; 14, Chas. L. Crawford; 15, John Alden; 16, Alexander H. Mulligan; 17, Francis Page; 18, Thomas W. Robertson; 19, Lewis H. Lattan; 20, George Bush; 21, Herman Susman; 22, A. Stemmuller; 23, Casper Schaidler; 24, Chas. P. Seitter; 25, Simon Adler; 26, Dr. Herman Muhr; 27, Joseph C. Johnson; 28, Matthew Hick.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—1, John Apple; 2, Henry A. M. Beers; 3, Chauncey D. Murray; 4, Wm. Atkinson; 5, James R. Adams; 6, James F. Keily; 7, Samuel Taylor; 8, Wm. H. Church; 9, Alfred S. Bugbee; 10, Henry Beeney; 11, James Wilcox; 12, Edward Dubois; 13, Benjamin Warden; 14, Peter Thoesen; 15, Philip Frankenheimer; 16, Michael Farrel; 17, Jas. C. Hallock; 18, Michael Bernhard; 19, John Baire; 20, Wm. S. Stryker; 21 and 22, Cornelius D. Lowrey; 23, Richard Bennett; 24, James R. Johnson.

NINETEENTH WARD.—1 and 3, Capt. John Orsborn; 2 and 4, Martin Snyder; 5 and 7, Charles O. Grannis; 6 and 8, Albert Bogart; 9 and 11, Thomas J. McEvily; 10 and 12, Abraham W. Kennedy; 13 and 31, Alexander Hill; 14 and 16, F. Brandies; 18 and 20, Moses J. Decker; 17 and 15, S. A. Utly; 19 and 21, E. A. Boyle; 23, 25 and 27, J. N. Whelpley; 26 and 28, John Cooper; 29 and 30, W. B. Watson; 24, A. H. Alcolt; 22, Wm. Mentz.

TWENTIETH WARD.—1, E. C. Lee; 2, William Keyes; 3, William Faulhaber; 4, Frederick Kneale; 5 and 6, Jonathan T. Deyo; 7, William B. Avery; 8, John J. Schlaefer; 9. Henry Bradley; 10, Dr. E. W. Hoeber; 11, Max Bacharach; 12, Dr. Henry E. Jones; 13 and 16, James A. Hill; 14 and 15, Dr. James C. Lee; 17 and 18, Thomas G. Seeley; 19, William H. Kelsey; 20, Charles W. Hopper; 21. George Woodord; 22, John A. Robinson.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—1 and 2, Thomas B. Doane; 3. Charles E. Rogers; 4, Edward Maloy; 5 and 6, Joseph E. Goodliffe; 7 and 8, Louis Jacobs; 9, William Gannon; 10, Jas. E. Stamford; 11, Geo. F. Coachmon; 12, John S. Linsley; 13 and 14, H. C. Broas; 15, Matthew H. Cooper; 16. James Sherlock; 17, Michael McGovern; 18, William H. Bogart; 19, Thomas Bennett; 20, John Gillespie; 21, M. J. Frisbee.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—1, Jacob Goddes; 2, Chas. W. Wilmot; 3, Julius Reiche; 4, William V. Leggett; 5, Jacob Helfenstein; 6, Hamlin Q. French; 7, George H. Drew; 8, George Cramb; 9, Edward W. Horne; 10, William M. Frew; 11, Albert C. Wing; 12 and 14, George J. Clark; 13, Joseph T. Webster; 15, William Blake; 16, John Downey; 17, David Holmes.

The New Industrial Exhibition.

Among the many plans for providing popular instruction and amusement in this City is that of the Industrial Exhibition, which it is proposed to open in 1872 and to keep in perpetual operation. The Legislature granted a charter to a company of gentlemen of this City, giving them authority under which they propose to erect a mammoth exhibition-hall for art, industry and amusement, much after the general style of the Crystal Palace, in Sydenham, the fame of which has extended over the world. The cost of the building alone is estimated by millions, while it is designed to fill it with galleries of paintings and statuary, conservatories of rare plants and flowers, collections of improved mechanical inventions, competitive exhibitions of agricultural and horticultural productions; halls for public gatherings and scientific instruction,—and as many additional attractions as a judicious use of a liberal supply of money can gather together, in the successive months and years. It is to be kept open Winter and Summer, and is to be emphatically the people's work-shop and play-house combined. It is claimed that such an exhibition can be made, if rightly organized and managed, one of the best and most attractive features of New-York, and that its pecuniary success, if it is centrally located, would be ample. It is further urged, as the Industrial Exhibition will be attractive above all other places of resort in Winter, that a site in the suburbs, advantageous, perhaps, in the milder seasons, would be less available than a thoroughly central position. Some idea of the value which such an exhibition is likely to be to the City, and consequently to all of its trade people, may be gained by the great number of visitors who have been attracted to the cities where the great temporary exhibitions have been held. More than six million visits were made to the World's Fair of 1851 in London during its duration of 141 days; an equal number attended the Exhibition of 1862 in the same city; the visitors to the Sydenham Palace have been 30,000, 40,000, and even 60,000 in a day; an average of 22,000 persons visited the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris in 1855. The Company announce that as soon as the site can be secured, they are ready to proceed vigorously with the plans for the edifice, which is designed to be the finest structure in the City, and then to carry its construction to a speedy conclusion, that the Exhibition may open in 1872.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

The Regulations Regarding the Steam-Ship Companies Store-Houses–Views of the Collector and of the Companies Agents.

Some time ago Collector GRINNELL issued an order, directing that goods subject to general order, which were placed by certain steam-ship companies in the store-houses owned by them in Jersey City and Hoboken, must thereafter be transferred to bonded warehouses in the City of New-York. There was considerable opposition to this regulation, but the Collector felt that the interests of the Government required that it should be complied with, and it was accordingly enforced. The Collector claimed that as these buildings were in the entire control of the steamship companies—Customs officers being only in charge of the doors—there was no security for goods placed therein, and nothing to prevent their being tampered with by interested parties. He recalled instances where cases containing goods had remained on storage in some of these warehouses for twelve months, and then, on being examined, prior to a sale of unclaimed goods, would be found to be filled with worthless, stuff which had never been imported, and was in all probability placed there by parties who had abstracted the imported goods and substituted the trash. The Collector insisted that all imported articles must pass from the side of the ship into the possession of Custom-house officers and remain in charge of sworn officials of the Government until the duties were paid or until they were duly released according to law. This could not be done if the goods were sent into these store-houses, and for that reason he required that the transfer to New-York bonded warehouses should be made.

The steam-ship companies complained principally that this new regulation entailed great expense upon them. They had built these store-houses at great cost for their accommodation, and thus to be deprived of the use of them was not, they thought, right. It was their practice, on the arrival of a vessel, to send all goods at once into the warehouses on the dock, thus facilitating the discharge of the steamer and enabling her to load for a return trip. For this service they demanded and received $1 for each case, which covered the cost of truckage and handling and storage for one month. The goods might be removed the next day, under permit, but still the charge of $1 was demanded. To send goods over to New-York would delay the unloading of the cargo, and entail considerable expense upon the companies, besides requiring them to pay the storage charges, as was and is done by the companies having docks on this side, upon goods placed in the warehouses for the convenience of the companies. The companies claimed the right to pursue this course under a clause in the bill of lading, which gave them authority to land goods the moment the ship was moored in the dock.

The merchants found no fault with the new regulation. Large importers had an arrangement with the companies by which, if goods arrived after hours, they could the next day send their carts for them and take them out under permit, by paying a nominal charge for truckage and handling. If their goods were sent to this City in the first instance, the charges upon them would be less, and they would be much more readily got at. Small importers were, of course, satisfied with the new arrangement, as they felt that their goods were more secure, and they were more likely to be notified of their arrival. Besides, the charges for cartage and storage were only $1 25, which included all the expense of transferring goods from the ship to the public stores in New-York. Under the old plan the ferriages alone would be sixty cents, making, with the companies' charges and detention, a sum far exceeding the limit under the new system.

The brokers were, of course, dissatisfied with any reform which tended to diminish their fees, and united their opposition to that of the steam-ship companies. They brought all the pressure possible to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury with a view to having the order rescinded, but the result does not seem to be satisfactory to them. The Secretary, in his note to Mr. GRINNELL, published in the TIMES of yesterday, says:

"Upon full deliberation of the papers relative to the storage of goods upon delivery from the vessels of the foreign steam-ship companies, I can see no valid objection to the use of the stores upon the companies' piers if those stores can be placed under the exclusive control of officers of the Customs. By this I mean that the officers of the vessels and the subordinates of every kind shall be excluded from these store-houses. In fine, the store-houses upon the piers are to be treated and managed precisely as other store-houses are treated and managed, and the proprietors of the steam-ships and their servants to be treated by the store-house keepers precisely as all other persons are treated. Should the managers of the steam-ships consent to this arrangement, I see no good reason why the business of storage cannot be restored to the warehouses on the piers."

The officers of the Bremen and Hamburg lines of steam-ships waited upon the Collector yesterday, expecting that some modification of his order would be made. Mr. GRINNELL inquired if they were prepared to comply with the suggestion of the Secretary and place their warehouses "under the exclusive control of officers of the Customs," whereupon they expressed the opinion that the Collector misapprehended the order of the Secretary. Mr. GRINNELL replied that it was not an order as appeared upon its face. It was simply a suggestion. If the companies were willing to comply with its spirit he had no objection to the restoration of the business of storage to the warehouses of the companies. But the Government must be fully protected by having its officers in exclusive charge of the buildings at all times, and the companies could have no authority over them except for the purposes of collecting storage dues, &c. The interview was somewhat lengthy, but no conclusion was arrived at, though it is expected that the companies will take measures to comply with the suggestions of the Secretary, inasmuch as the business of discharging their ships would be greatly facilitated.

The American Institute Fair for 1870–When and Where it is to be Held–Character of the Exhibition.

The Board of Managers of the American Institute have already sent out their circular pamphlets setting forth that the Institute will "again hold an Autumnal exhibition in the great structure known as the Empire Skating Rink," Third-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, which structure has been greatly enlarged and improved, and made more desirable as a place for the proposed exhibition. The rink will be opened for the reception of goods on Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, and on Wednesday, Sept. 7, the grand Exhibition will be formally opened to the public by an address, at 12 o'clock M. It will remain open every secular day, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, when the closing address will be delivered, and awards to successful competitors will be announced.

The exhibition will be divided into seven departments, each containing seven groups, or subdivisions, to be known as follows: "The Department of Fine Arts and Education," comprising paintings, sculpture, musical instruments, engravings, specimens of printing, bookbinding, philosophical and mathematical instruments, &c. "The Department of the Dwelling," comprising apparatus for cooking, warming, illumination and ventilation, kitchen-ware and utensils, carpets, tapestry, furniture, cutlery, building accessories, &c. "The Department of Dress and Handicraft," comprising ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, cloths, woven, knit or felted fabrics, sewing-machines, medical and surgical apparatus and instruments, jewelry, trunks, writing desks, &c. "The Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy," comprising soaps and all cleansing compounds, artificial fertilizers, soda and mineral waters, wines, disinfectants, leather, India rubber, paints, dye-stuffs, flour, building stone, &c. "The Department of Engines and Machinery," including stationary engines, pumps, machinery for working metals or wood, for preparing fibres and tissues, for grinding and crushing grain, &c. "The Department of Intermunication," comprising locomotives, cars, carriages, models of vessels and apparatus for steering them, telegraphs, fire engines, safes, hoisting apparatus, army apparatus used in movements or in camp, ornamental work for churches or cemeteries, &c. "The Department of Agriculture and Horticulture," for plants, flowers, fruit, vegetables, agricultural implements, products of the soil used in the arts, &c. There will also be this year, in addition to the usual premiums, a great medal of honor, designating the highest prize, to be awarded to the inventor of some new and original machine, product or process never before exhibited at the Institute fairs, which shall be adjudged so important in its use or application as to supplant every article previously used for accomplishing the same purpose, and to work a favorable revolution in some branch of the useful arts.

The Pearl-Street Homicide.

A post-mortem examination was held yesterday by Drs. WOOSTER BEACH and CUSHMAN on the body of PATRICK HERNAN, who met with his death from bullet-wounds at the hands of Officer BURKE, of the Fourth Precinct, during an affray in front of No. 367 Pearl-street, as already reported in the TIMES. The autopsy developed the presence of two wounds, one in the back, the bullet passing between the shoulder-blades about an inch to the right of the spinal column, entering the left lung and causing death through internal hemorrhage. The bullet-wound in the head was about two inches behind the left ear, the ball penetrating the skull, and passing out about two inches higher, producing only a slight concussion, which could not necessarily have been fatal. A jury having been empaneled and the body viewed, permission was given by Coroner ROLLINS, who has the investigation of the case in charge, to remove the corpse to No. 367 Pearl-street, for interment. The jury, which consists of Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, S. W. Baldwin, Henry C. Petty, James C. Durant, William Palen, John Dawson, James Riley and Charles W. Hull, were then permitted to retire, with instructions to meet at the Coroner's office at 1 o'clock today, when the inquest will be held. Officer WILLIAM BURKE is still under arrest to await the result of the investigation. He is suffering somewhat from the injuries he has received.

WHAT MR. MARK LANIGAN SAYS.

The "Fourth Ward Club," to which HERMAN belonged, is known as the "Mark Lanigan Association," and its founder denies that it is a disreputable organization, composed of roughs and rowdies. Mr. LANIGAN, who is a Republican, insists that the murder was one of political revenge, and declares that when the testimony is all presented to the public that fact will be established.

Compliment to an Octogenarian Merchant.

At about 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, Col. ISAAC H. REED, of the Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange Company, on behalf of the Company, quietly proceeded to the provision department of the Exchange, and greeting N. T. HUBBARD, Esq., the oldest merchant connected with the produce trade of the City, addressed him as follows:

Mr. HUBBARD, in contemplating your life-long association with the produce business of this City, the return of the anniversary of your birthday extending into so unusually a long period of life, (eighty-five years as I am informed,) has been deemed by the Trustees of the Produce Exchange Company a fitting occasion to tender to you, as an evidence of the high estimation in which you are held, the freedom of the Exchange; and to myself, as one of their number, the pleasing duty has been assigned of conveying to you the resolution of the Board of Trustees to that effect, which resolution I now have the honor to present to you. Sir, you have been known long and intimately by very many of us, and all can say that during the very many years that you have been engaged in your special vocation, your transactions have been marked by all that is noble and upright. No person can say aught against you. You have done good to many, evil to none—an example most worthy of emulation. May you live to enjoy many happy years, and God's blessing attend you always.

The following was then handed by Col. REED to Mr. HUBBARD:

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.

N. T. Hubbard, Esq.:

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, passed at a recent meeting held by them, the freedom of the Exchange was, by a unanimous vote, accorded to you, which you will please accept as an evidence of the high esteem in which you are held by our body.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. W. CAREY,
Secretary of the Board of Trade.

To the address Mr. HUBBARD responded with evident emotion, and with characteristic modesty, simply expressing his very sincere thanks for the graceful compliment. He valued it as an evidence that he had not failed in his ever-fondly cherished purpose of being honest in all his dealings. He hoped to leave behind him a name without a blemish.

Mr. HUBBARD is probably the oldest merchant now in active connection with the business interests of the City in any line. He was born in the village of Southold, L. I., on the 29th of May, 1785. He commenced life in New-York as a grocery merchant, in the year 1807, in a store in Catharine-street, between Cherry and Water streets, opposite the Catharine Market. He subsequently moved to Cherry-street, near Rutgers. About half a century ago he removed to the First Ward, where he has ever since been located. He has occupied his present business place for about forty years. In years gone by his house has been widely known under the successive names of N. T. HUBBARD, N. T. HUBBARD & Co., HUBBARD, CHENERY & Co., and N. T. HUBBARD & SONS. Mr. HUBBARD is now again alone. He enjoys very good health. All who know him accord to him the highest respect as a representative of mercantile probity.

The Stanton Memorial Fund–Interesting Correspondence Between Alexander T. Stewart and Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton.

It appears that the movement set on foot in this City some time since for the collection of a memorial fund to the late EDWIN M. STANTON, to be applied in aid of his family, has culminated in the amount raised for the purpose being invested by the respective treasurers, Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART and Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, in Government bonds, and deposited in trust with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

The following is the final correspondence on the subject with the widow of the late Secretary STANTON:

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

My Dear Madam:

By direction of the Union League Club, I have the pleasure to inclose one of the triplicates of the trust deed executed by the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company with Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL and myself. The fund collected has been invested in the five-twenty bonds of 1862, amounting to $48,200—interest at six per cent., payable in November and May. Hoping that this disposition of the fund and the conditions attached thereto, will meet with your approval, and expressing my deep gratitude for the invaluable services of your late husband, I have the honor to be, with sincere regard, yours truly

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Mrs. EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1870.

Mr. A. T. Stewart:

MY DEAR SIR: This morning I received the trust deed inclosed by you to me. I do not know how to express my obligation for the generous action of my husband's friends; but I have great gratification and pride in the assurance given me by the kindness shown Mr. STANTON'S family, and of the high regard felt for him, and accept the testimonial as a grateful tribute to his memory. To yourself and Mr. GRINNELL I shall always feel a personal indebtedness for the interest you have taken in the matter. Whatever arrangement you think best could not but be perfectly satisfactory to me. With much respect, yours truly,

ELLEN H. STANTON.

Protection for American Shipping Interests.

The following is Senator CHANDLER'S bill for the revival of our navigation interests:

A BILL to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—That from and after the passage of this act, when any imported materials are used in the construction or equipment of iron ships, built in the United States, for the purpose of being solely used in foreign trade and commerce, there shall be allowed and paid to the parties building such ships, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a sum of money equal in amount to the duties which have been paid on such materials at the time of importation, and in case materials of domestic growth, manufacture or production, enter into the construction and equipment of such ships, there shall be allowed and paid to the parties building the same, under like regulations a sum of money equal in amount to what the duties on such materials would have been had such materials been imported from foreign countries. Provided, however, that any ships built under the provisions of this section shall be allowed to engage in the coasting trade of the United States upon the repayment of the moneys which have been paid by the United States on the construction and equipment of such vessels only.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That all ship-stores and coal to be used and consumed by any vessel on its voyage from any port of the United States to any foreign port, may, in such quantity and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be taken in whole packages in bond, and disposed of for such purposes, free of impost and internal duty and tax.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for and during three years from the date of the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized and empowered to issue American registers to iron-built ships of all kinds purchased by citizens of the United States in foreign countries, and owned by them, with the condition contained in such register, however, that such ships shall not be used or employed in the coasting trade.

The Swiss Extradition Case.

The decision on the motion for the dismissal of the proceedings against FRANCOIS FAREZ, whose extradition is sought by the Swiss Consul at this port, on a charge of forgery, was given by Commissioner WHITE yesterday, and was adverse to all three of the grounds taken by Mr. COUDRET, counsel for the accused. The examination was then ordered to proceed, after which the prosecution offered in evidence the original complaint on which the Commissioner's warrant was issued. The case was subsequently adjourned until this afternoon.

One Cent Ferriage.

No action has yet been taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in regard to consummating the new arrangement proposed to the Union Ferry Company, whereby the Company are to charge but one cent ferriage during certain hours of the day, on condition of their leases being renewed at a nominal rental. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund do not propose to accept the lease prepared by the Ferry Company, but will draw up one of their own, rather more stringent in its provisions. It is understood that the Commissioners are quite willing to annul the existing lease, which does not expire until the 1st of May, 1871, and give a new one on the terms mentioned above. The Ferry Company have as yet, however, made no application for the annullment of the old lease and the issue of a new one, and until they do so it is probable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will take no action in the matter.

American Bible Society.

At the stated meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society Thursday, eight new auxiliaries were recognized—two in Michigan, three in Texas, and one in each of the States of North Carolina, Georgia, and Missouri. Communications were received from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Agent in the Levant, from Rev. JAMES BARNETT, Cairo, Egypt, from Rev. Dr. HAPPER, Canton, China, and from Rev. J. C. SMITH, Jaffna, Ceylon, in relation to Bible work in those several countries. Grants of books were made to the Methodist Book Concern at Pittsburg; to the American Missionary Association; to the American Seamen's Friend Society; to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church; to the American and Foreign Bible Society; to the Tallahassee Mission among the Creek Indians; with many grants to Mission Sunday-schools and auxiliary Bible Societies, especially at the South. The entire number of books granted is 7,394, of various sizes, and others to the amount of $330. An interesting feature of the meeting was the receipt from Mrs. Z. S. BARSTOW, of Keene, N. H., of an autograph letter from Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT to Hon. THEODORE DWIGHT, of Hartford, Conn., dated June 13, 1820, in relation to the erection of the first Bible House.

Suicide of a Chicago Man.

Yesterday morning Mr. JOHN CARROLL, of No. 228 Willow-street, Hoboken, and Mr. EDWARD CROLY, of Trenton, met a man in the Elysian Fields, who appeared to be very much agitated. He was evidently a German, about thirty-four years of age, wore a round hat and short black coat. They passed him and in the course of a few minutes returned. As they came near the "Sybil's Grove," they found the hat and coat but the wearer was missing. Information was given to the proper authorities and a search for the body was made. Last evening it was recovered and given in charge of Coroner CROW, who will hold an inquest. Papers found in the pocket proved that the man's name was GEORGE PRIESER, of Chicago.

The Recent Robbery at the Bremen Dock.

A supposed clue has been discovered to the recent extensive robbery at the Bremen dock. THOS. LANG, alias Lawler, a truckman was held for further examination before Recorder POPE, yesterday, having been arrested for the robbery. One of the laborers of the dock recognized LANG as having been at the ware-house on Wednesday, the day on which it is supposed that the robbery was perpetrated. He also stated that LANG took away several boxes of the description of the stolen ones. LANG denied all knowledge of the robbery. The stolen property, which is valued at $4,000, belonged to F. L. JOANVAHRS & Co., of No. 58 Walker-street, New-York.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the Banking House of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending May 11, 1870: Philadelphia—R. H. Townsend, Jr., J. Hinckley Clark, W. G. Morehead and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wilstack, Miss Wilstack, Jno. Alexander and family, Robert Adams, Jr., Chas Pepper, Chas. Yarnall, E. H. Yarnall, Mrs. M. A. Tobias, Miss Kate Tobias, Miss Emily Dunning, Miss Eva B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Leland, L. M. Whilden, K. Blankenberg, W. J. Caner, Dr. A. Muckle, Miss Anne Huber, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Mrs. E. Cushman, Mrs. A. G. Curtin and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoskins, Miss E. Bazley, Misses Hoskins, Wm. Whitehead, Mrs. Wm. F. Leech, Miss J. S. Leech, D. G. Leech, Mr. and Mrs. Titian J. Coffey, Gregory B. Keen, Wm. Jackson, Miss L. C. Jackson, Miss Carrie Jackson, Theodore Wise, N. Becker, R. M. Bertolet, Rev. H. Lane, A. Keppel Josephs, Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. F. T. Musgrave, Bloomfield H. Moore, Mrs. and Miss Lilian Moore, Mrs. Churchman, Misses Churchman, Edw. Pepper. New-York—Wm. J. Townsend and lady, William E. Rose, Ernestine S. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Moise, Benj. T. Marten, Mrs. Henry Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Pepoon, Miss Emily Hustace, Miss. F. L. Lawrence, Miss A. T. Lawrence, L. H. Allien, Mrs. Chas. Eversfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tilcomb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilson, Dr. J. M. Julian, Cortlandt Irving, Mr. Prane, Walter Cook, Miss Annie C. Cook, Miss Emma Ireland, Henry A. Smythe, Miss Smythe, Miss Hilliard, Miss Townsend, A. A. Selover. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Winthrop, Jr. Baltimore—Miss Cordelia Parker. Washington, D. C.—W. F. Coston. Pittsburg—Jno. B. Jackson, Miss M. S. Jackson. New-Orleans—Jos. Cohn. San Francisco—Mrs. George Hyde, Miss Hyde. Victoria, Texas—Mrs. L. Bernhard. Ohio—Mrs. Ed. F. Schneider. New-Jersey—George D. Watters. U. S. A.—M. Y. Teehover. Antwerp—Mr. Marsily. Bordeaux—Chas. de Luze.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 3.

By Judge Cardozo.

May B. Langdon *vs.* Israel C. Langdon; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff.

David G. Horton *vs.* Mary E. Horton; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Halliday *vs.* Halliday; judgment ordered.

Schraus *vs.* Shepard, and Winchell *vs.* Winchell; motions denied, without costs.

Hobbs *vs.* Losee; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

McGinness *vs.* McGinness; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 3.

By Judge McCunn.

Mulshane *vs.* Hassey; motion granted on payment of $20 costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Jahn *vs.* Leeds; motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Lafarge *vs.* Hoar; motion denied.

Same *vs.* Same; motion to punish for contempt denied, without costs.

O'Mahoney *vs.* Lawless; motion granted.

O'Reilley *vs.* New-York and Harlem Railroad; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Smith *vs.* The West Side and Yonkers Patent Railroad Company; motion granted and referee appointed.

In the matter of the Petition of Tancredo Cruz for a writ of habeas corpus; writ dismissed, and prisoner remanded.

Farrington *vs.* Andrew; motion vacating judgment granted on payment of $10 costs.

Degraw *vs.* Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company; motion granted, without costs.

Townsend *et al vs.* Glennes Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 3.

By Judge Læw.

Ketcham *vs.* Lyons; motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs.

Wetmore *vs.* McSpeden; motion denied with $10 costs.

Levy *vs.* Danbury; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

THE JUMEL WILL SUITS—NOS. 1, 2 AND 4 REMANDED TO THE STATE COURTS—DECISIONS BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

The following decisions have been rendered in motions for the transfer of the celebrated Jumel will suits from the Federal to the State Courts:

Champlain Bowen et al. vs. *Nelson Chase et al.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—There are three suits with this title, known as Nos. 1, 2 and 4. They are actions of ejectment originally brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. On the 30th of October, 1869, the plaintiffs in each suit filed in that Court, a petition for the removal of the suit into this Court, verified by them, and also certain affidavits accompanying the petition and a bond offered as the surety required on such removal. On the 13th of November, 1869, a motion was made in the State Court, in each suit, by the plaintiffs, on notice to the defendants, that the bond be accepted. When the motions came on to be heard, in each case, the petition was read, and the counsel for the plaintiffs then proposed to read the affidavits verifying the petition, and also the other affidavits before mentioned as accompanying the petition. This was objected to on the part of the defendants on the ground that none of the affidavits were made or authenticated in such manner as to entitle them to be read. The Court sustained the objection and then made an order in each case reciting the proceedings and dismissing the petition. Notwithstanding this, the plaintiffs have in each case filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court certain papers purporting to be copies of the process, pleadings, depositions, testimony and other proceedings therein exemplified or certified by the Clerk of the State Court, and have caused each suit to be docketed in this Court, or its title to be entered in the book wherein entries are made of the proceedings taken in causes pending in this Court. The defendants claiming, in each case, that it has not been lawfully removed to this Court, and is not pending therein, now move that it be stricken from the docket of this Court, and that all entries in respect to it be stricken from the books in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and that the papers so filed be stricken or taken from the files of this Court. The plaintiffs claiming, in each case, that it is pending in this Court by removal from the State Court more for a commission to examine certain persons in Rhode Island as witnesses therein.

The removal in these cases was sought to be effected under the act of March 2, 1867, (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 558,) which provides as follows: "Where a suit is now pending or may hereafter be brought in any State Court, in which there is controversy between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, such citizen of another State, whether he be plaintiff or defendant, if he will make and file in such State Court an affidavit stating that he has reason to and does believe, that from prejudice or local influence, he will not be able to obtain justice in such State Court, may, at any time before the final hearing or trial of the suit, file a petition in such State Court for the removal of the suit into the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be held in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such Court, on the first day of its session, copies of all process, pleadings, depositions, testimony, and other proceedings in said suit, and doing such other appropriate acts as by the act to which this act is amendatory," (the Act of July 27, 1866, 14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 306,) "are required to be done upon the removal of a suit into the United States Court; and it shall be, thereupon, the duty of the State Court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the suit; and, the said copies being entered as aforesaid, in such Court of the United States, the suit shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process."

The only material question for consideration in the view I take of these cases is, as to whether the affidavit accompanying the petition, and purporting to be the affidavit required by the act of 1867, was authenticated in such manner as to entitle it to be used in the State Court for the purpose for which it was, under that act, offered to be used. I do not speak of the affidavit verifying the petition. The act does not expressly require the petition to be verified by affidavit. In that respect it differs from the act of March 2, 1833, (4 United States Stat. at Large, 632,) and from the act of March 3, 1863, (12 id., 755,) both of which acts expressly require the petition for removal to be verified by affidavit. I confine the inquiry to the affidavit mentioned in the act of 1867. The act requires the affidavit to be made, and then to be filed in the State Court, and it prescribes what the affidavit shall state. Although the affidavit is one to be made for the purpose of securing a privilege created by a law of the United States, and although the making of the affidavit is prescribed by a law of the United States, yet the affidavit is one which is to be received and used in a judicial proceeding pending in a State Court; and it cannot be doubted that it must be taken and certified, at least in the absence of any controlling statute of the United States, in such manner as the State law may require, in respect to the taking and certifying of affidavits to be received and used in the Courts of such State. It is not claimed that the affidavits in these cases were taken or certified in conformity with any statute of the United States prescribing the mode of taking or certifying them; and the act of 1867 merely says that the affidavit is to be made and filed in the State Court. The affidavits in question were made to be used in the State Court. They were made to be filed in the State Court—that is, to be received by such Court in judicial proceedings therein. Unless the affidavit is so first filed there can be no removal of the suit.

The affidavits here were evidently intended to be taken and certified in conformity with the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 7, 1869. (Laws of New-York, of 1869, page 241.) That act provides as follows: "Section 1. In cases where by law the affidavit of any person residing in another State or in any Territory of the United States is required or may be received in judicial proceedings in this State, the same may be taken and certified by any officer authorized by the laws of such State or Territory to administer oaths, and take and certify affidavits to be used in the Courts of Record of such State or territory. Sec. 2. To entitle such oath or affidavit to be read in the Courts of this State, there shall be stated in the body of such affidavit, the name, residence, age and occupation of the deponent or affiant, and there shall be attached to the jurat or affidavit a certificate under the name and official seal of the clerk, register, prothonotary or other officer authorized by the laws of such other State to make such certificate, of the county in which the officer taking and certifying such oath or affidavit resided, specifying that such officer was, at the time of taking such oath or affidavit, duly authorized to take the same, and that such clerk, register, prothonotary or other officer is well acquainted with the handwriting of such officer, and verily believes that the signature to such jurat or certificate is genuine, and that such oath or affidavit purports to be taken in all respects as required by the laws of such State or Territory; and such oath or affidavit so taken and certified may be read in any Court, or before any officer in any suit or proceeding in this State, with like force and effect as if such oath or affidavit had been taken before any officer authorized by law to take affidavits in this State to be read in Courts of Record."

The plaintiffs in these cases resided all of them in the State of Rhode Island, and the affidavits were all of them taken in that State. There being several plaintiffs in each case, they did not all unite in one affidavit in each case, but several affidavits were made in each case, each affidavit being made by different plaintiffs. Some of the affidavits in a case were taken by a Justice of the Peace and some by a public notary. The authority of these officers to take the affidavits, as being officers provided for by the first section of the New-York statute of 1869, is not questioned. The difficulty is with the forms of the certificates attached to the affidavits, as not being in the form required by the second section of that statute. In respect to the Justice of the Peace the certificates are made by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Providence. In respect to the public notary, the certificates are made by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Rhode Island within and for the County of Providence. None of the certificates state, as is required by the New-York statute, that the clerk making them is well acquainted with the handwriting of the officer taking the affidavits, and the certificates in respect to the public notary fail to state that the affidavits taken by him purport to be taken in all respects as required by the laws of Rhode Island. There is nothing in the certificates that amounts in substance to a compliance with the New-York statute in these particulars.

There is no question here of any attempt by the State by legislation to embarrass the exercise of the privilege of removing a cause into the Federal Court. The requisitions of the State statute as to the form and contents of the certificate are not unreasonable, and any person seeking to have received or used in a judicial proceeding in a Court of the State of New-York an affidavit made by a person residing in another State, taken by such an officer as is specified in the first section of the New-York statute of 1869, must have attached to such affidavit a certificate specifying in substance the particulars required to be specified therein by the second section of that statute; otherwise the affidavit is not entitled to be received or used in a Court of the State of New-York. Such was undoubtedly the view of the Court which dismissed the petitions, and there is no sound principle on which the correctness of that view can be questioned. It is equally clear that the affidavit must be one that is entitled to be received or used in the State Court, before it can be employed in effectuation of a removal of the suit to the Federal Court. It follows that the motion of the defendants must be granted and the motion of the plaintiffs be denied.

Charles Tracy and Clarence A. Seward for plaintiffs; Charles O'Conor and James C. Carter for defendants.

Champlain Bowen et al. vs. *Nelson Chase et al.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—This case is known as No. 3. The proceedings in it, for the removal of the cause, have been the same as those in the three cases of the same title, known as Nos. 1, 2 and 4, with certain exceptions hereafter mentioned, and the same motions are now made in it as in cases Nos. 1, 2 and 4, with the addition that the defendants move that it be remanded to the State Court. On papers in all respects the same as those in cases Nos. 1, 2 and 4, the State Court made an order that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that such State Court proceed no further in the action. The defendants did not, in the State Court, take the objections to the forms of the certificates attached to the affidavits, which they took to the forms of the certificates attached to the affidavits in cases Nos. 1, 2 and 4, but expressly waived such objections, and they have in this Court expressly waived them in open Court on these motions. This applies not only to the affidavits provided for by the act of 1867, but also to the verifications of the petitions.

The only ground urged in this case for remanding the case to the State Court, is that no one of the plaintiffs states in his affidavit that he "has reason to and does believe that from prejudice or local influence he will not be able to obtain justice in such State Court." Each affidavit is entitled thus: "In the Supreme Court of the State of New-York," followed by the names of the parties at full length. The affiant states that he is "one of the plaintiffs in the suit above entitled," and that he "has reason to believe and does believe that from prejudice and local influence" he "will not be able to obtain justice in this Court." This is a substantial compliance with the act of Congress.

The motion of the defendants is denied, and the motion of the plaintiffs is granted.

Charles Tracy and Clarence A. Seward for plaintiffs; Charles O'Conor and James C. Carter for defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of Louis Lindauer on Habeas Corpus.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is an application for a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner was convicted in this Court, by pleading guilty to an indictment found against him therein, and was sentenced on such conviction, the Court which imposed the sentence having been held by Judge Woodruff. I have conferred with him on the questions raised in the case, and we concur in the conclusion that the application must be denied. The indictment was found on the 24th of November, 1869. The petitioner, on his conviction, was sentenced on the 19th of March, 1870, to be imprisoned for six months. Under that sentence he is now confined in the custody of the Marshal, in the Jail of the City and County of New-York. The application for the writ is made on the ground that the sentence was erroneous, for the reason that the statute under which the conviction was had does not authorize imprisonment, but authorizes only a fine. The indictment consists of two counts. The first count charges that on the 1st of August, 1869, the defendant, knowingly and unlawfully, did engage and was concerned in the business of a lottery-ticket dealer, within the meaning of the statute of the United States, without having paid the special tax of $100, as in that behalf is required to be paid by the statute of the United States in such case made and provided. The second count charges that the defendant, on the 1st of August, 1869, did exercise and carry on the business of a lottery-ticket dealer, upon which said business a special tax is imposed by law, without having paid the special tax, as in that behalf required by the statute of the United States. The two counts are, in substance, the same, except that the first charges him with having engaged and been concerned in the business of a lottery-ticket dealer, while the second charges him with having exercised and carried on the business of a lottery-ticket dealer in each case, without having paid the special tax required by law. The first count mentions the amount of the tax, $100. The second count does not mention any amount, but merely says that a special tax was imposed on the business, and that he exercised and carried on the business, without having paid such tax. Why this distinction in the language was made, one count using the words, "engage and was concerned in," and the other using the words "exercise and carry on," will appear from the statutes on the subject. The first time that the imposition of a penalty upon any person for carrying on any business without complying with the law on the subject, appears in the statute-book is in the Seventy-third section of the act of June 30, 1864. (13 U. S. Stat. at Large, 249.) Under that act a license was required to be taken for the carrying on of various trades, businesses and professions, and, among others, that of lottery-ticket dealer. Subdivision 6 of the seventy-ninth section of that act required lottery-ticket dealers to pay $100 for each license, and provided that every person who should make, sell, or offer to sell, lottery tickets, or any device representing or intended to represent a lottery-ticket, or any policy of numbers in any lottery, or should manage any lottery, or prepare schemes of lotteries, or superintend the drawing of any lottery, should be deemed a lottery-ticket dealer under the act. The seventy-third section of the same act provided that if any person should exercise or carry on any trade, business or profession, for the exercising or carrying on of which a license was required by the act, without taking out such license, he should, for every such offense, beside being liable to pay the tax, be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding $500, or both. On the 3d of March, 1865, an act was passed (13 U. S. Stat. at Large, 469) amending various sections of the act of June 30, 1864, but not amending the seventy-third section of that act. The thirteenth section of this act of March 3, 1865, was a new enactment on the subject of lotteries, and provided as follows: "All persons and every person who shall engage or be concerned in the business of a lottery-dealer, without first having obtained a license so to do under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $1,000, and shall, on conviction by any Court of competent jurisdiction, suffer imprisonment for a period not exceeding a year, at the discretion of the Court." This thirteenth section unequivocally implies the understanding of Congress that there was then required by law a license for engaging or being concerned in the business of a lottery-dealer; otherwise it would have been absurd for Congress to say that a person who should engage or be concerned in such business without having first obtained a license so to do, should, on conviction, suffer imprisonment. The only provision of law which then existed in respect to the obtaining of licenses by lottery dealers, was the provision of the act of 1864, for the payment of $100 for each license by lottery ticket-dealers. It follows that when Congress spoke of a "lottery-dealer," in the act of 1865, they meant such a "lottery-ticket dealer" as was defined in the act of 1864; otherwise, the provision of the thirteenth section of the act of 1865 would have been utterly meaningless. Therefore it is apparent that Congress intended by the thirteenth section of the act of 1865, to take lottery-ticket dealers out of the general provisions of the seventy-third section of the act of 1864, which imposed on all persons who should exercise any business requiring a license, without taking out such license, a certain punishment, and to place them under the special provisions of the thirteenth section of the act of 1865. The act of 1864 provided as a punishment imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding $500, or both. The act of 1865 imposed imprisonment for a period not exceeding a year, nothing being said about a fine. The act of July 13, 1866, (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 113,) amended the seventy-third section of the act of 1864, by imposing the punishment of imprisonment or fine, or both, imposed by the seventy-third section of the act of 1864, upon any one who should exercise or carry on any trade, business or profession, for the exercising or carrying on of which a special tax was imposed by law, without paying such special tax. The reason for this amendment was, that by the act of 1866 Congress abolished the system of granting licenses, and merely required special taxes to be paid for the exercising or carrying on of the trades, businesses or professions. The special tax for lottery-ticket dealers was fixed by the act of 1866 at $100, and that act gave the same definition to the term "lottery-ticket dealers" as was given to it in the act of 1864. The amendment made by the act of 1866 to the seventy-third section of the act of 1864 was to re-enact the latter section, only imposing the imprisonment or fine, or both, as a punishment on a conviction for carrying on the business without paying the special tax, instead of imposing it as a punishment on a conviction for carrying on the business without obtaining the license. There is nothing in this legislation that makes the thirteenth section of the act of 1865 inconsistent with the seventy-third section of the act of 1864, as amended by the act of 1866. The two can stand together quite as well as the seventy-third section of the act of 1864 could, before the amendment of 1866, stand with the thirteenth section of the act of 1865. We come next to the act of July 27, 1866, (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 301.) Congress having by the act of July 13, 1866, adopted the system of special taxes instead of the system of licenses, and applied it to the provisions of the act of 1864, found in existence the thirteenth section of the act of March 3, 1865, imposing a punishment by imprisonment, on a conviction for engaging or being concerned in the business of a lottery-dealer without having first obtained a license so to do. It was apparent that, as license had been abolished, such thirteenth section must be amended to conform to the new system. Therefore, the act of July 17, 1866, was passed, which contained nothing but a provision amending the thirteenth section of the act of 1865, by striking out the words "without having first obtained a licenses to do," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "without paying the special tax therefor;" thus making the thirteenth section of the act of 1865 to provide that, on a conviction for engaging or being concerned in the business of a lottery dealer without paying the special tax therefor, the party convicted should suffer imprisonment for a period not exceeding a year. This enactment shows that it was the intention of Congress that the thirteenth section of the act of 1864 should continue in force, notwithstanding the amendments made to the seventy-third section of the act of 1864. We then come to the act of March 2, 1867, (14 United States Statutes at Large, 471,) the ninth section of which amended again the seventy-third section of the act of 1864, by striking it out, and providing instead that any person who should exercise or carry on any trade, business or profession for the exercising or carrying on of which a special tax was imposed by law, without payment thereof, should be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $500. In other words, they struck out of the general provisions of the seventy-third section, as they had existed up to that time, the provision for imprisonment, and made the punishment merely a fine. But the section, as amended, went on to provide that if the person should be a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or a wholesale or retail dealer in liquor, he should be further liable to imprisonment for a term not less than sixty days and not exceeding two years. There is nothing in the seventy-third section of the act of 1864, as amended by the act of 1867, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act of 1865, any more than there was any inconsistency between the seventy-third section of the act of 1864, as originally enacted, and the same section of the act of 1865. The two have stood together always and they continue to stand together. There is nothing inconsistent between them. It is evident that Congress intended that the two should run on *parri passu*. It is evident, also, that the "lottery-dealer" mentioned in the act of 1865 must be considered as being the "lottery-ticket dealer" defined in the statute; otherwise we have an inhibition against the exercise of the business of a lottery-dealer without paying a special tax, when no special tax is imposed except on the exercise of the business of a lottery ticket dealer. Moreover, it is impossible to conceive how a person can, under the designation of a lottery-dealer, do anything in connection with lotteries that is not embraced in the statutory definition of a lottery-ticket dealer. It was suggested, on the argument, that a man might be a lottery-dealer by selling out to another the good-will of a business of selling lottery tickets. But that would not make the person a lottery-dealer within the good sense of the statute; and it is quite evident that Congress intended the same person by both designations—a lottery-dealer and a lottery ticket-dealer. It follows, therefore, that as each count of the indictment charges the defendant with having violated the law in respect to the business of a lottery-ticket dealer, he was properly punished by imprisonment under the thirteenth section of the act of 1865. He was indicted under that section, as well as under the seventy-third section of the act of 1864, as amended. The thirteenth section imposes the punishment of imprisonment upon any one who shall engage or be concerned in such business without having paid the special tax; and the first count of the indictment, which charges that the defendant did engage and was concerned in such business, was evidently framed on that thirteenth section. The second count charges him with having exercised and carried on such business without having paid the special tax, and is framed on the seventy-third section of the act of 1864 as amended. As the defendant pleaded guilty to both counts of the indictment, and as at least one of them is good, and as the conviction and sentence apply to each count, it follows that there is no cause for the defendant's discharge, and that the writ of habeas corpus must be refused. The question involved in this case was before Judge Benedict in this Court, in the case of The United States *vs.* Bauer, in December, 1869, where the defendant was indicted under the thirteenth section of the act of 1865. A motion to quash the indictment was made, on the ground that such thirteenth section was repealed, by implication, by the act of 1867, because that act repealed all previous provisions of law inconsistent with it. Judge Benedict held that there was no inconsistency between the two sections, and that they could stand together, and refused to quash the indictment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—June 3.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

Carleton vs. *Carleton*.—This was an action for divorce, the particulars of which have been heretofore reported. The action is entitled William Carleton (comedian) *vs.* Catherine Carleton, his wife. The former is now playing at Tammany. The wife denies the charges made by her husband, but she claims that she obtained the usual decree from him, and also a decree of the Supreme Court allowing alimony. Afterward she remarried, and the husband objected to the payment of alimony, whereupon a nonbailable attachment was issued against him. Today a motion was made to vacate this attachment.

After argument by counsel, Judge CARDOZO held that this attachment should not have been made nonbailable, and he admitted Mr. Carleton to bail in $250.

The following is an interesting letter which was read in the case, addressed Wm. Carleton, Irish comedian, (care of Frank Queen, *Clipper* Office, New-York:)

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP GEO. WASHINGTON,
April 11, 1870.

MY DEAR WILLIAM.—I have at last complide with your most ardent wish I have left new york and have arrived safe at new orleans this morning a thing whitch I aught to have done long ago yes my darling. I have left for your sake, for with all my ereing ways and faults and with all your faults my darling. I love you dearer than any living on earth. yes my darling. I love you to my heart's core. and well you know it. and. I do truly say from the bottom of my heart. a curse on huley. ten thousand-times a curse on him, for he has been the cause of all our unhapiness it was a sad day for me. that. I ever laid my eyes. on him. but my darling bille. I shall burry him with the past. forever, and banish him entirely. from my memory. yes my darling. I you can believe me, truly when I tell you that I have given up new york with all its gayeties. and fascination. to come out here to try to lead a better and purer life and my darling, if you wish to come and share it with me. I will send you the money. to come on with. for believe me dearest I have given up every thing for your dear sake. and my darling I am reddy to lay down my life for you. and to do any thing in the world. if you will only come to the open. arms and bleading heart of your loving but ereing kate. for my darling I shall never know a moments happiness. untell you are with me. dear billy if you have any love or affection for me do come darling. and sooth the broken heart of an erring. but repentent. woman. for darling I shall never cease to love you as long as I breath the breath of life. dear billy I will stop at the same hotell where you stoped please come darling. I will send you the money, right away if you write, as soon as as you receive this letter. please answer quick as possible, for oh, my darling, you can not immagin, what I have sufered sence I parted from you. dear billy if you will only come to me I will do everything in the world to make us both happy. I must now close, my darling for my heart is bursting.

from one who is truly yours from now untell death
CATHERINE CARLTON HESSLER.

Address to Catherine Carlton New-Orleans, L. A.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 3.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE FENIAN FUNDS—THE RECEIVER AFTER HIS FEES—HE GETS $2,500.

John O'Mahony vs. *John Lawless, August Belmont, Earnest B. Luckey, Addison J. Rice and W J Wilson*.—This was an application by Thomas J. Barr, the receiver, to have his fees taxed, and ordered to be paid out of the $20,000 Fenian funds some time since taken out of the custody of Belmont & Co., and placed in his hands as receiver.

Judge MCCUNN, in granting the motion, said: "The receiver was appointed by the Court; he is its officer, and should receive a fair compensation. As to the motion for counsel fees, numerous suits—a large number—have been brought against the receiver, and he has been compelled to employ attorneys and counsel in order to protect the interests of the parties litigant. The counsel for the defendants, Messrs. Larocque & Barlowe, and also counsel for Mr. O'Mahony, by consent of parties, have each received $2,500, and I see no reason why Mr. Barr, the receiver, and his counsel should not receive a similar amount."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 3, 1870

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62, c.	112⅛	20000	N.Y.C. & H.R. Ctfs..bet. call	95
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅝	1400	Pacific Mail	44⅛
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67, small	113¾	55	do	44
30,000	do...s3	114⅛	300	do...bet. call	43⅞
11,000	do...b3	114⅛	600	do	43⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅛	500	do...b10	43⅞
59,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	58	300	do	43¾
10,000	do	58⅛	400	do	43⅛
100,000	do..bet. call	58	1000	do	43⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, xc	61¾	500	do	43¾
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	49⅛	100	Mar. Pref..bet. c.	15⅛
2,000	do	49½	20	Adams Express	63⅛
1,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	25¼	26	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	44
11,000	do	25	750	N. Y. C. & H. R.	101
2,000	Georgia St. 7s	95¼	100	do...bet. call	100⅞
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	94⅛	300	Erie...bet. call	23⅝
1,000	Jersey City W L	96	1000	Reading	108⅞
2,000	Albany & Sus. 2d	95	200	do...s30	108
4,500	Mich. South. 2d	94⅛	500	do...bet. call	108¾
3,000	Central Pacific R. gold bonds.	93⅛	10	Mich. Cen. R.	125⅛
2,900	do	93⅛	1100	Lake S. & M. S.	98¾
2,000	Alt. & T. H., 2d M., Pref	85	400	do..s30.bet. c	98⅛
1,000	Alt. & T. H. In	78	10	do	98⅛
3,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st	100	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	83
8,000	C. & R. I. and Pac. R. R. 7s.	98⅝	100	do...bet. c.	83⅛
2,000	do	98¾	500	do	83¾
2,000	N. J. Cen. n. b.	102	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅞
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	105⅛	100	do...b30	91
3,000	C. & Alt. S.F.b	97	135	C., C. Cin. & Ind.	80
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	95¾	100	N. J. Cen. R.	109¾
2,000	C., Chic. & Ind. Cen., 1st M.	82½	100	do	109⅞
10,000	do	82⅝	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	120¾
10,000	St. L. & Iron M R.R., 1st M. b	89	200	do	120⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	93½	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	66
2,000	Ch. & G. E. In.	44¾	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	56⅜
2,000	do	44⅛	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G	96⅝
45	Phenix Bank	110⅛	240	do	96¾
10	Metropolitan Bk.	142⅛	100	Chi. & Alton R.	118
10	Tenth Nat. Bank.	127	200	do	118⅛
13	Fourth Nat. Bk.	109⅛	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	41⅛
100	Con. Coal of Md.	28¾	100	do	41
25	West. U. Tel.	31⅜	100	Del., Lack. & W.	111
525	do	31⅛	50	New-Jersey R.	119¾
200	Quicksilver Min.	8½	500	Bos., Hart. & E.	5⅞
			100	H. & St. Jos. R.	118
			100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	117⅛
			125	do	117¾
			200	do	117⅜
			100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	19¾
			100	do...b60	19⅞

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114¾	100	Erie...bet. call	23⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¾	400	Harlem	144
100,000	U.S.5-20s,C.,'62	112⅞	500	Reading	109
7,000	U.S. 5-20s,R.,'62	111⅝	600	do...bet. call	109⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20s,C.,'64	111⅛	200	L. S. & Mich So.	98⅝
4,000	U.S.5-20s, R.,'65	111⅛	50	do	98⅛
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	113¾	500	do...bet. call	98⅛
10,000	do	113⅞	100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	83⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	111⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
120,000	U.S.5-20s,C.,'67	114	200	do...bet. call	91⅝
11,000	do...s3	114⅛	6	Panama R.	146
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	113¾	130	do...bet. call	145
31,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	58	100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	80⅛
6,000	do...bet. c.	58⅛	30	do...bet. call	81⅛
12,000	do	58¼	400	Ill. Central	139
21,000	do	58¼	100	N. J. Central	109¾
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	94⅜	50	Chi. & R. Island.	121¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St. Jos. Iss.	94	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅛
4,000	Ala. St.5s, Bds.	80	50	do	81⅝
2,000	Cen. P. Gold B.	93¾	100	Tol., W. & W..b60	56⅛
6,000	Ohio & Miss. C.B	90	100	do	56⅜
20,000	N.Y.C. & H. C.	95⅞	10	Chi. & Alton	119⅜
20,000	do...bet. c.	95⅛	300	Ohio & Miss	41⅝
400	Pac.M. St.Co.b. c.	44⅛	200	do	41⅜
30	West. U. Tel.	31⅛	500	do...bet. call	41⅜
200	Atl. Mail St. Co.	31	200	Del., Lack. & W.	111⅛
5	N. Y. Cen. & H.	101⅞	300	H. & St. Joseph	118⅜
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	117⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$10,000	N. Car. 6s	49¼	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Scrip	95¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67	114⅛	500	Ohio & Miss...s30	41⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	15⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts	109⅛
100	Adams Ex.	63⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	83⅛
100	Quicksilver	9	200	Rock Island	121⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	31⅛	500	Erie R.	23⅛
300	do	31⅜	100	do...s10	23⅞
300	do	31⅛	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	56¾
200	Pac. Mail	43¾	400	do	56⅝
200	Harlem R.	144	100	do	56
500	Reading...s60	108	200	New. & Clinton	88
1000	do...s60	108⅛	500	Grass Valley	24
500	do...s3	108⅞	200	do	23
100	L. S. & M. So.	98⅞	200	Dale Prop. B. Co.	40¾
100	do...b3	98⅜			

FRIDAY, June 3—P. M.

The market for Gold and the Public Funds opened weak this forenoon. Gold sold at 114⅛ ⅌ cent., and the 5-20s of 1867 were at one time quoted 114@113⅞ ⅌ cent. But later in the day prices were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher for Gold, and ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. higher for the Funds, with a strong demand for the latter at the close of regular hours. The Foreign Exchanges were ⅛ ⅌ cent. weaker than yesterday, and, owing to a somewhat dull demand in the morning, some of the Bankers reduce their terms for 60 days' London to 109⅞, less a brokerage, and we heard of outside sales at 109⅞ ⅌ cent. net. The short sight rates were 110¼@110⅜ ⅌ cent., and Cable transfers at 109⅞ ⅌ cent. One or more small shipments of Gold bars by the steamers sailing to-morrow are reported this Afternoon. The Exchange made against these and the previous shipments of bars, has evidently been felt upon the general supply of Bankers' Bills in the market, although the whole amount would seem inconsiderable as compared with the customary demand for Exchange at this season of the year.

The telegrams from Washington report the utter defeat of all attempts made to tax the dividends upon the Public Funds of the United States, except in the way of the Income tax applicable to all other sources of income. As the Democratic Party in Congress may design to make this question an issue before the people, they are said to have voted solidly in favor of the proposition; the Republican majority of the House against it. The telegrams also intimate that the Funding Bill agreed upon in Committee of Ways and Means, contemplates a single class of 4 ⅌ cent. Stock, principal and interest in Gold, and free of taxation to the extent of one thousand millions, to be sold not less than par in Gold or exchanged for 5-20s, dollar for dollar.

In the State Bonds there is increased firmness in new Tennessees and an active business going on at 58@58¼ ⅌ cent. The other State Bonds undergo very small changes from day to day. In the Miscellaneous Shares the movement in Pacific Mail is on a large scale, and prices at between 43¼@44¼ ⅌ cent. were apparently steady through the day. The Railway Shares were generally very firm and on the advance, the North-west, Rock Island, Reading, and Ohio and Mississippi leading the market. As noticed a day or two ago, the Street appears to be acting independent of Washington news, and the prevailing upward speculation shows more positive strength than for a fortnight past. It is favored by a plethora of Money balances on the Street and at Bank, which are offered to the Brokers at 4@5 ⅌ cent. interest, and also by the improving Railway traffic and Grain receipts at the West.

A feature in the Railway speculation is the seeming accord or sympathy between the Lake Shore, Chicago and Rock Island, and Chicago and North-west interests. All these Stocks have advanced, and it is quite certain that, so far as the Rock Island and North-west are concerned, that a perfect understanding has been established by the annual elections of Wednesday and Thursday for Directors. The two interests, if not identical, are evidently in complete harmony, and the Preferred and Common Stock of North-west and the Stock of the Rock Island will move up in harmony, or, at all events, share a common fortune in the fluctuations of the market for the next month or two. It is probable, from all we can learn, that the largest prospective rise is in Rock Island, if the plans of the party having control of both roads are carried out; but this calculation does not detract from the promise of a very considerable further rise in both classes of North-west. The New-York Directors of these Roads, now in the West, are expected to be at home by Monday next. Meanwhile, they are evidently in close telegraphic communication with their Wall-street friends.

After regular 'Change hours the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. We find that a large amount of Exchange on London, 60 days, has been drawn at 109⅞ ⅌ cent., and some short sight Bills at 110¼ ⅌ cent. As intimated above, the Gold Bars now being shipped, and which, under the recent order from Washington, must all be taken out of the Assay Office by Tuesday next, are drawn against at a concession of ⅛@3-16ths, from what are called the nominal standard rates. We also learn that considerable sums of United States 5-20s are going forward this week. The Stock Exchange is strong on the Railway shares, and prices are firmer for the Public Funds. The United States Currency 6 ⅌ cents, issued to the Pacific Roads, sold up to 113⅞ ⅌ cent. Gold closed steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JUNE 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114¼
American Gold Coin	114⅝	114½
Bills on London, 60 days	110	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	57½	58
New-York Central and Hudson	101¼	101¾
N.Y.C. and Hud. Debt Certificates	95⅜	96⅝
Reading Railroad	108⅞	109¼
Chicago and Rock Island	121¼	121¾
North-western Common	82¾	84
North-western Preferred	90¾	91⅜
Pacific Mail Company	44⅝	43½
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81⅞
St. Paul Common	66⅛	66⅜
Lake Shore	98⅜	98⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	41¼	41⅜
New-Jersey Central	109½	110

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$86,115,880 08
Gold receipts	455,000 00
Gold payments	352,065 66
Gold balance	76,177,530 90
Currency receipts	1,197,087 16
Currency payments	2,351,832 47
Currency balance	7,148,534 98
General balance	87,575,811 10
Customs	378,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	x113⅞	5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114
5-20 reg., 1862	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	111⅛	10-40 registered	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coupon	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	111⅛	6s Currency	113⅞

And the following for the State Bonds

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	61¾	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	102⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	58⅛	Ill. canal bds., 1870	101
Virginia 6s, ex c.	69½	Ill. coup. 6s. 1877	101
Georgia 6s	88	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	101
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	95⅛	Ill. War Loan	101
North Carolina 6s	49⅛	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	99
North Car. 6s, n bds.	25	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95
South Carolina 6s	86	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	97
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	82	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	97
Missouri 6s	94	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	101
Mo. H. & St. Jo. is.	93⅛	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., W.L.	101
Louisiana 6s	76⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L.	111⅛
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	73	N. Y. Coup. Bty. L.	111⅛
Louisiana 6s, l. bds.	75	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., 1870	110
Louisiana 8s, l bds.	93	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1872	105
California 7s	114	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1873	105⅛
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1874	105⅛
Rhode Island 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1875	105⅛
Alabama 5s	76	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1877	108
Alabama 8s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1878	109
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S. is.	75⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1874	102
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1875	101
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1876	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	92¾	Gt. Western 2d, '93	79⅛
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Est.	87	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Galena & Chic. Exd.	100
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	100	Galena & Chic. 2d	93
Erie 1st Extended	96	Chic. & R. Island 1st	103
Erie 1st Ind	97	Chic. R. Island & Pac.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	95⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	109⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	98	Morris & Essex 2d	99⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88.x	73	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	91	N. J. Central 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	105	N. J. Cent. New Bds.	102
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Mich. Cent. 1st 8s, '82	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ cent. 2d	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93½
M. S. & N.I. S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	99⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. Con. S.F.	88
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Central Pacific Bonds	93	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	91
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	86⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	78⅛
Ill. Cent 7 ⅌ cent. '70	110	Chic. & Alton S. F.	97
Alton & T. H. 1st	96	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	85	Chic. & Alton Inc	91
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	99	Ohio & Miss Consol.	89⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int. B.	90	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	98
Chic. & N.W. Ex'n B.	87	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	95⅛	St. Louis & Iron M. B.	89
Con. 7 ⅌ ct. conv'ble.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	105⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	94⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds.	97	Mil. & St. P. I. & Md.	86
Del., Lack & West. 1st	98⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st	92⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	63⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84⅛	Bost., H. & E. Guar.	31
Tol., W.&W. con. s.S.F.	81	Tol., P. & War., E.D.x	81
Gt. Western 1st, '88	89⅛	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	79⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	142	Continental	100
Manhattan	150	St. Nicholas	117⅛
Merchants'	125	Importers' & Traders'	157
Mechanics'	139	Park	169
Union	130	Manuf. & Merchants'	101
America	149	Fourth National	109
Phenix	110¼	Ninth National	117⅛
Tradesmen's	154	Tenth National	127
Mechanics' & Traders'	125⅛	Oriental	150
National	117¼	Gold Exchange	45
Merchants' Exchange	106	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	107
Seventh Ward	108	Del. & Hud. Canal	123
State of New-York	109	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Mech. Banking Ass.	124	Consol. Coal of Md.	26¼
Ocean	85	Cumb. Coal & Iron	42
Mercantile	125	Canton Co., Balt.	69
American Exchange	111⅛	West. Union Tel.	31⅛
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Mining	8
Bank of the Republic	118	Mariposa Mining	7
Bank of North Amer.	107	Mariposa Preferred	15⅛
Hanover	108⅛	Boston Water Power	17
Irving	118	Wells-Fargo Express	15⅛
Metropolitan	142	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	3⅛
East River	112	American Express	43
Nassau	104	U. S. Express	45⅛
Shoe & Leather	165	Merchants' Union Ex.	13
Corn Exchange	129	Pacific Mail	43⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, JUNE 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98½	98¾
City 6s, New	100	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	120	120¼
Pennsylvania Central	116	116¼
Reading	109	109¼
Lehigh Valley	58	58⅛
Catawissa Preferred	38⅛	38⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	30⅛	30¼
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	35¼	35⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅞	93

The following notice of a recent threat of the Austrian Government to tax the interest upon their Bonds held in London and Paris is appropriate to the discussion yesterday and today on the taxation of our United States Bonds. We quote from the London *Times*:

"The Committee of the Stock Exchange again today had under consideration the memorial of the Anglo-Austrian bondholders, praying that, in consequence of the forced conversion of the debt by the Austrian Government, the certificates issued by the Committee for the proportion of the bondholders' claims repudiated in the conversion should henceforth be quoted in the official lists, and that all new Austrian securities should be refused recognition until redress shall have been obtained. The Stock Exchange Committee, it is understood, have resolved to comply with the application as regards the quotation of the certificates, and at the same time to direct that, the conversion having been carried out, all the Austrian bonds hitherto quoted shall be expunged from the official list. This resolution will require confirmation at a future meeting, but meanwhile it seems to indicate some revival, which has long been wanting, of a disposition on the part of the Committee to carry out a principle.

In France the mode of dealing with Austrian laxities has been satisfactorily decisive, the following notice having been given even so far back as 1868:

The Syndic of the Agents de Change of Paris to his Excellency the Minister of Finance of Austria.

PARIS, May 20, 1868.

The Sydicate of the Agents de Change have ascertained that the Austrian Government proposes, contrary to its engagements, to tax the State debt. The Syndicate of the Agents de Change believe it their duty to make your Excellency aware that, if a measure so opposed to the interests of those who have trusted their capital to Austria should be adopted, they will be under the necessity of excluding for the future, without any exception, all State issues by the Austrian Government from the Bourse of Paris. As the Syndicate have at their disposal no other means than those referred to to bring Governments to the fulfillment of their engagements, they will, in taking this measure, only remain faithful to a tradition already practiced on several occasions.

AGREEZ, &c. MOREAU.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,426,375; amount marketed, $1,441,967.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 3, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	18	Leather, sides	10,194
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Spirits Turp., bbls.	449
Cotton, bales	392	Resin, bbls.	5,278
Eggs, bbls.	1,133	Crude Turp., bbls.	20
Flour, bbls.	13,856	Butter, pks.	1,633
Meal, bbls.	310	Cheese, pks.	2,270
Meal, bags	300	Pork, bbls.	118
Wheat, bushels	220,525	Cut Meats, pks.	238
Corn, bushels	10,600	Lard, kegs	50
Oats, bushels	16,899	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Peas, bushels	7,600	Oil-cake, pks.	288
Rye, bushels	7,844	Stearine, tcs.	43
Malt, bushels	520	Tallow, pks.	139
Hemp, bales	8	Tobacco, hhds.	479
Hops, bales	113	Whisky, bbls.	542
Hides, No.	3,116	Wool, bales	436
Hides, bdls.	376		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—47 hhds. Tobacco, 577 pieces Lignum-vitæ, 252 bags Guano, 646 bales Hides, 183 hhds. Tallow, 348 bbls. Resin, 12 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 498 bales Cotton, 68 bags Linseed-cake, 1,276 pieces Dye-wood, 12 casks Sperm-oil, 7,782 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Sussex*, for London—873 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 12,765 bags Oil-cake, 3,600 Staves, 2,269 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Horace Beals*, for Gibraltar—86,799 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Hudson*, for London—551 cases Sewing-machines, 293 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 6,250 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Oxide, 124 tcs. Beef, 113 logs Satin-Wood, 10 crotches Mahogany, 611,299 bbls. Oil-cake, 40 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 35,525 ℔s. Manufactured Tobacco, 419 bbls. Resin, 27,030 bushels Wheat, 353 casks Sperm-oil, 4 pks. Grampus, 22 bbls. Whalebone, 6,960 Staves, 10 boxes Perfumery.

By the bark *G. W. Jones*, for London—38,265 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Westbury*, for Falmouth—15,033 bushels Wheat, 476 bbls. Flour, 55 cases Sherry Wine.

By the ship *City of Perth*, for Glasgow—26,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Entella*, for Waterford—37,349 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Hercules*, for Bristol—63 tons Logwood, 7,120 bbls. Flour, 200 Lancewood Spars, 35 tons Fustic, 1,880 bags Oil-cake, 24,826 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Augusta*, for Borga (Finland)—900 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Ion*, for Cork—9,858 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Garibaldi*, for Cork—993 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Ebe*, for Gibraltar—5,050 cases Petroleum.

By the bark *N. K. Clements*, for Antwerp—2,949 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *J. A. Stamlu*, for Havre—19,241 bushels Wheat, 720 bbls. Copper, 160 cks. Whale-oil, 112,000 Hoops, 59 bales Cotton, 60 bales Hog Hair, 35 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 116 bbls. Paraffine Wax, 38 cwt. Mahogany, 58 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 8 bales Kid Skins, 41 cases Wine, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 2 cases Machinery.

ASHES—The business has been confined to job lots at $6 50@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been less call for work of most styles, and prices have been weak and irregular.

COAL—There has been very little movement in this line, though prices have not varied materially.

COFFEE—At private trade the dealings have been unimportant, yet prices have been maintained. By auction, out of an offering of 8,657 bags Ceylon, sales were made of 6,300 bags at from 15¾c.@20½c., averaging 17.05c. ⅌ ℔. We quote as before: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at rather easier prices. The main purchases were for exports; spinners bought sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,437 bales, including 159 bales to shippers, 722 bales to spinners and 119 bales to speculators. Also, 2,000 bales for forward delivery, including 700 bales, basis Low Middling, for June, 21¼c.@21⅝c.; 900 bales do., for July, 21¼c.@21⅝c.; 400 bales do., for October, 19¼c.@19¼c., ⅌ ℔.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	19
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅜	22⅛	22⅜
Middling	22⅛	22¼	23	23⅛
Good Middling	23⅞	24	24⅜	24⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,584
Receipts last week	26,778
Receipts the preceding week	13,372
Receipts since Sept. 1	662,344
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	678
Exports since Sept. 1	376,414
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,867
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	50,000

FISH—The dealings in all kinds have been on a very moderate scale within our former range.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted up to $2 75 for No. 1 Canton, ⅌ box; sales, 2,500 boxes.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active and quoted a shade firmer, particularly shipping extras, which have not been plenty; and the demand for which has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 80@$5; inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 30; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 35, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 80@$5 00
Extra State	5 10@ 5 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 05@ 7 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 35@ 7 75
Extra City, shipping	5 20@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 7 75
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 65@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 65 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 65@$10 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in light demand at $4 50@$5 75 for Inferior to Choice, ⅌ bbl.: sales 180 bbls. Corn-meal has been very quiet at $5 25@$5 75 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; $5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—There has been a moderate movement reported at generally steady prices. Of Layer Raisins, 2,000 boxes New Crop were sold at $4 ⅌ box; and of Currants, 250 cks, at 11⅛c.@11⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly more active at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. The receipts have been liberal, but the demand has been brisk, particularly for shipment to British and Continental ports, and the export purchases have been extensive, chiefly of Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at the going rates. Continental buyers taking nine or ten boat loads. For prime parcels the market closed firmly with a continued call from shippers for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring on the basis of $1 23 ⅌ bushel, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 247,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 32@$1 35, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 35 for Prime Amber, delivered; No. 1 Spring, $1 30@$1 31, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 17@$1 24, chiefly at $1 20@$1 21 for Chicago, and $1 22@$1 23 for Milwaukee; Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed Spring at $1 25½, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 10½@$1 13; Rejected Spring at $1 05; White Genesee at $1 90; Amber State at $1 35, in store, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more sought after at stronger prices, though closing rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 12 for old Mixed Western; $1 03@$1 09 for poor to prime new Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 13 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 15 for prime White Western, delivered; 97c.@$1 for Unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet today on the basis of about 93c.@95c. for Canada, in bond, ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in active request at firmer and rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, at 62c.@66c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 66c.@69c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 67c.@69c. for State, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 7,782 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 8,519 bbls. Flour, and 65,315 bushels Wheat for London; 476 bbls. Flour and 15,033 bushels Wheat for Falmouth, 7,120 bbls. Flour, and 24,826 bushels Wheat for Bristol, 26,000 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, 37,349 bushels Wheat for Waterford, 9,858 bushels Wheat for Cork, and 19,241 bushels Wheat for Havre.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at 80c.@85c., chiefly at 80c., for shipping, and at 90c.@$1 10 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw continues quiet at 65c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request, but at drooping prices. Sales, 3,000 Montevideo at 23c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; 1,800 Texas on private terms.

HOPS—Have been held with more firmness, on a moderate trade, within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ⅌ ℔. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "We have to report a much firmer market. Further discouraging accounts from the growing districts has led to quite a speculative inquiry, but outside supplies are too much reduced to admit of large transactions. Low grades of growth '69 range from 10c.@15c.; medium, 16c.@20c., with an occasional sale of prime at 22c. Grades termed strictly choice are withheld from market; though such can be had in small quantities at 25c. Outside lots of prime yearlings are now 'cornered' and an order for 50 bales could not be executed at any price. A few hundred bales are held in reserve, however, which are obtainable at 6c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. Strictly choice are held at even higher figures. The great hop-growing district of Sangerfield, N. Y., which until within a few days past promised a fair yield, now presents the same discouraging aspect as other localities in Central New-York. The following is the latest and one of the most reliable reports from that quarter: 'In answer to your inquiry as to the condition of the hop yards in this section, I would say so far as my own observation has been I think I never saw the vine looking as weak and uneven at this season of the year as it does now. The complaint is general, and quite a number who intended to run their yards are now plowing up a part or the whole. You ask my opinion in regard to the extent of the crop as compared to that of last year. From present appearances, unless the vine improves faster than I think it possible to do, we will not harvest more than one-half the amount of Hops in this locality we did last year.' When a Hop district like that of the town of Sangerfield gives out or shows signs of failure, consumers and all who favor low prices have cause for alarm; for the fact is well known that this district has of late years produced one-third of the choice Hops grown in this State. Unless the crop improves within the next thirty days, we shall have to import Hops before January, 1871. In this event we are likely to have as high prices as ruled during the well-remembered season of 1867, when foreign Hops found market here at 40c.@70c.; American new at 30c.@65c., and yearlings at 30c.@40c. Receipts of the week, 318 bales; total receipts of the season, 98,753 bales; export clearances last week, none; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 55,885 bales. Our London correspondent writes, under date May 21, as follows: 'Our market still rules heavy as regards legitimate business, and sales are difficult to effect at late values. The anxiety, however, shown to press Americans upon the market has created more disposition to buy. New English are very slow of sale at late rates, and the heavy prices asked for the few remaining on hand deter buyers from operating, except for hand to mouth supplies. Imports for week ending May 14 show 532 bales received, of which 461 are from your side.'"

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for within our former range.

METALS—There has been less inquiry for Copper, on the basis of 18¾c.@19¼c. for Ingot, ⅌ ℔. Iron has been less sought after at about previous figures; sales, 210 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig, 100 tons Gartsherrie do., 150 tons new English Rails, and 40 tons Wrought Scraps, on private terms; 300 tons No. 1 Allentown Pig, also on private terms; and job lots of Refined Bar, from store, at former rates. Lead, Spelter, and Zinc have been inactive, but quoted steady. Tin has been in moderate demand, and further sales have been reported of 500 slabs Straits at 37¼c.@38c., gold; 5 tons English on private terms; 500 boxes I. C. Coke Plates, 14x20, to arrive, at $7 37½, gold, and 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $7 87½, gold, ⅌ box.

MOLASSES.—The market has been quoted firm, but the dealings have been on a restricted scale in most kinds, including New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@48c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 40c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@$1 03 ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	30c.@25c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@70c.
English Island	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@$1

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in better supply and quiet on the basis of $2 12½ for Strained, ⅌ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 5,278 bbls; exports, 767 bbls. Tar has been inactive at previous figures. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in rather more request at from 38c.@38½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; sales, 375 bbls.; receipts, 449 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38c.@39c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Resin, $2 12½@$7 75 ⅌ 280 ℔., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 90@$2 10. Pitch, $2@$2 40 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been a fair call for Linseed, but most other kinds have met with a slow sale, within our range: Crude Whale at 65c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77½c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 58@$1 62; Bleached Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Lard-oil at $1 25@$1 30; Red Oil at 67c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 99c.@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 50c.@52½c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.@88c. ⅌ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 52½c.@55c.; Southern Yellow, 62½c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 68c.@72c.; White, 82½c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quiet and weak since our last. Though there has been no special pressure to sell, the offerings have been in excess of the urgent wants of buyers, and the tendency of prices has been, in most instances, downward. The Creek, Pittsburg and Philadelphia reports have been less encouraging to holders in the local market. Crude has been very moderately inquired for, and quoted off to 14¼c.@14½c., in bulk, and irregularly from 18¼c.@19c. in shipping order, ⅌ gallon. At the Creek the prevalent quotations for Crude, in bulk, were from $4 15@$4 30 ⅌ bbl. Sales of some 2,500 bbls. were reported at the Lower Creek, for early delivery, at $4 30 ⅌ bbl. The receipts of Crude have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 970 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 5,980 bbls. Refined Oil has been unusually quiet in the local market, with 27¼c. bid, and 27⅛c. asked for Standard White, for June delivery; and 27⅛c. asked for do., July and August delivery, ⅌ gallon. A sale of 1,000 bbls. last half of June delivery, was reported at 27¼c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for June delivery, at 27¼c.@27¼c., and 4,000 bbls. do., July, at 27⅛c., ⅌ gallon. And at Pittsburg, on New-York account, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, on private terms. The receipts of Refined Oil have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 4,429 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 29,130 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 993 bbls. for Cork and orders, and 2,949 bbls. for Antwerp; 900 bbls. for Borga, 86,799 gallons, and 5,050 cases for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been less sought after at from 32¼c.@33c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet at 9¾c.@10c., in shipping order, and 4¼c.@5c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a livelier inquiry for New Mess Pork, for prompt and forward delivery, and prices have been quoted stronger, closing buoyantly. Other kinds have been quiet at the going rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $30@$30 25, chiefly at $30@$30 05, though closing at $30 25, for New Mess; $20 50 for Thin Mess; $26@$26 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller July and August, at $30 15@$30 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats have been very quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported of 100 pks. at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 15¼c.@17c. for Hams, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues inactive at about 14c. for Cumberland ⅌ ℔. Lard has been in light demand at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at 14¼c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15½c. for City, and 15¼c.@16c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ⅌ ℔. Beef has been inactive at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 140 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet at $25@$26 50 for Prime Mess, and $28 50@$31 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in demand at from $32@$36 ⅌ bbl. Butter has been more active, but quite unsettled, including State Inferior to Prime at 20c.@30c., and Western Inferior to Prime at 16c.@28c., ⅌ ℔.; the day's receipts were 1,633 pks. Cheese has been lightly dealt in at from 5c.@17½c., as the extremes for very Common to Fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 2,270 boxes. Of the recent movements in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, remark as follows: "The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 13,315 packages. The strong natural movement toward a lower range of prices, noticed in our last report, has continued throughout the week just closed, and it is clearly evident that the result must be a settlement on a range of rates in accord with the values of other farm products, and which will admit of free consumption by all classes in this and in other markets dependent on New-York for supplies. Market demand and market rates have been a chaos, and transactions have been made freely, regardless of cost or value, until near the close of the week's trade, when some shape was assumed in accord with quotations, but it should be understood that the tendency is still strongly downward. An effort is in progress in the interior State counties to check the decline by withholding stock, but it will not avail, and only result in additional loss to the dairyman holding—as we are now, and will continue to be, in full receipt of the flush of the finest and largest crop of Western Butter that has been made in years, that compares favorably in quality and style with our State make, and, in addition to that, the flush make of Pennsylvania State and Orange and Sussex flesh pails, which bids fair to supply all market requirements, during the coming hot weather; therefore the real interests of our State dairymen will be best sustained by free competition with other goods, and not by holding speculatively for a market that they are not likely to attain this year, the only result of which would be yielding the entire field to the Western farmers, for what may prove to be the best rates of the season. It is a source of congratulation to the entire trade that the falsely-assumed superiority of Orange and Sussex pails has at last demonstrated its absurdity to actual consumers. It has been well known to the trade for some years that the farmers of Chemung, Chatauqua, Chenango and other counties, including Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have produced the finest Butter of the world, and as a generality superior in quality and actual value to that of Orange and Sussex. Habit alone has enabled receivers of that stock to demand and obtain higher rates and to dictate the market price for the immense trade of this City, often to its great detriment and loss, but that habit is effectually cured, and Orange and Sussex stock in future merely competes with its equals or superiors. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ⅌ ℔	28@29
State firkins, light colored, ⅌ ℔	24@25
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ ℔	27@28
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ⅌ ℔	25@26
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ⅌ ℔	25@26
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ⅌ ℔	22@24
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	27@28
New-York State fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	27@28
Pennsylvania fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	27@28
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ⅌ ℔	23@24
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ⅌ ℔	20@22
Western tubs, fair to good, ⅌ ℔	20@22
Western tubs, ordinary, ⅌ ℔	18@20
Western firkins, ordinary, ⅌ ℔	18@20
Common White Western and State, ⅌ ℔	11@15

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 21,194 boxes. Advices from Europe discourage all attempts to continue purchasing stock at the late range of prices, and exporters are fairly out of market unless suitable concessions are made. Home trade is quiet, and with the clear tendency to lower prices, purchases are only made for actual wants. Country buyers are deterred from their usual operations, knowing that this market will not sustain them, and the healthy prospect is before the trade of market price and market demand being based on actualities, and not on vague ideas. The market closes dull and heavy at our quotations, which are above the views of the export trade. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ ℔	14@15
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ ℔	13@14
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ ℔	8@12
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ ℔	5@10
State Farm Dairies, ⅌ ℔	8@12

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ⅌ ℔	17@17⅛
Fine State Factories, ⅌ ℔	16@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ⅌ ℔	14@15
Good to extra Pine-apple New-York, ⅌ ℔	26@27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ⅌ ℔	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ⅌ ℔	18@20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ⅌ ℔	16@18

RICE—Has been dealt in rather sparingly at from $7 75@$8 50 for Carolina ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—A further large business has been reported in Calcutta Linseed at firmer and rising prices; sales 19,500 bags, part to arrive, at $2 25, gold, closing with $2 30, gold, as the general asking price ⅌ bushel. In other kinds the transactions have been unimportant.

SKINS—Have been moderately inquired for within our range. Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 36c.; Sisal, 44c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 44c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@34c.; Para, 40c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@30c., currency; Tampico Goat, 52½c.@55c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in request, including Castile at 11½c.@12c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c.; and No. 1 at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been again quite active, and prices show a further slight improvement on reduced offerings of really desirable grades. The refiners have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,937 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9¼c.@11¼c., chiefly refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; 1,841 boxes Havana at 9c.@10c., and 4,040 bags Manila, on private terms. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅞c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good demand, ranging from 11⅞c.@13⅞c., as extremes, ⅌ ℔.

WOOL—Business in this line has been on a limited scale, and prices have been depressed and irregular. The sales in May, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & CO. sum up thus: 1,125,500 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled, 20c.@54c.; 8,000 ℔s. Tub, 49c.; 101,200 ℔s. Scoured, 50c.@85c.; 39,500 ℔s. Combing, 40c.@61c.; 10,000 ℔s. Canada Fleece, 55c.@60c.; 708,600 ℔s. California, 18c.@30½c.; 6,000 ℔s. California Pulled, private terms; 66,000 ℔s. Texas, 22½c.@34½c.; 62,000 ℔s. Oregon, private terms; 17,000 ℔s. Mestiza, private terms; 41,000 ℔s. Mestiza Pulled, 58c.@63c.; 163,000 ℔s. Cape, 30c.@31c. At twelfth public sale—97,270 ℔s. Fleece, 21c.@50c.; 33,400 ℔s. Pulled, 16c.@45c.; 11,800 ℔s. sorts, 27½c.@37½c.; 5,150 ℔s. Tub, 29c.@48c.; 14,200 ℔s. Scoured, 25c.@63c.; 16,100 ℔s. California, 16½c.@28½c.; 11,700 ℔s. California Pulled, 14½c.@18c.; 46,650 ℔s. Texas, 13c.@24c.; 4,200 ℔s. Cape, 28c.; 4,200 ℔s. English Combing, 48c.; total sales for the month, about 2,600,000 ℔s. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month, 2,661 bales. Coastwise—California, 2,246 bales; Texas, 333 bales; New-Orleans, 181 bales; Savannah, 16 bales; total, 5,037 bales. The imports of the past month, as published, are—Liverpool, 181 bales; London, 306 bales; Marseilles, 5 bales; Rio Grande, 221 bales; Buenos Ayres, 73 bales; Montevideo, 84 bales; Carraco, 13 bales; total, 882 bales.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 ℔s. Tallow at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for poor to prime; 39,000 ℔s. Stearine at 16¼c.@17c., and 28,500 ℔s. Grease at 8¼c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The demand has been moderate, at prices within our former range.

TOBACCO—A light business has been reported in this line at about previous quotations. Sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼c.@13c.; 31 cases Connecticut Seconds at 25c.@30c.; 81 cases, 1869, Ohio at 13c.@22c., and 50 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 02½ ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at rather firmer prices; sales of 430 bbls., in lots, at $1 08¼@$1 09, chiefly at $1 08¼ for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks., ⅌ gallon; receipts 542 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather stronger as to rates, but has shown less animation. For Liverpool there were taken 2,100 bales Cotton at 5-32d., by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ⅌ ℔.; 35,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., by sail, and 5½d. by steam, ⅌ bushel; 50 hhds. Tallow, by steam, on private terms. For London, 15,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms; 25 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, 17,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For Havre, equal to 55,000 bushels Wheat, part at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel. For a Continental port, direct, a bark, with 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 3, 1870.

Trade in Live Stock, this forenoon, resumed its normal condition, yesterday's depression having entirely disappeared. Horned Cattle ran from the most wretched Texans up to first quality Steers. No salesman being found possessing sufficient moral courage to acknowledge being the consignee of said Texan Cattle, we were unable to obtain either their weights or rates at which they might sell at. Rumor stated that they cost $50 ⅌ head at Buffalo. No prime Steers. First quality, 16½c.@17½c. ⅌ ℔.; second quality, 15½c.@16c. ⅌ ℔.; third quality, 14c.@15c. ⅌ ℔. Highest price quoted, 17½c. ⅌ ℔.; lowest price quoted, 14c. ⅌ ℔. This day's average, 16¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES TODAY.

J. & D. WREXELL sold for selves, 100 Illinois Steers, still-fed and good cattle, from 16¾c.@17½c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 7¾ cwt. H. HURD sold for self, 73 Illinois Steers, fair cattle, from 15c.@16c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 6½ cwt. ROSENTHALL & ESIMER sold for selves, 140 Illinois Steers, good cattle, from 16c.@17c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 7¼ cwt. E. HURD sold for self, 36 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 16c.@16½c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 6¾ cwt. Also, 20 Illinois Steers, fair lot, from 15c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 6 cwt. TOFFY & SON sold for N. MORRIS, 73 Illinois Steers, good cattle, from 16¼c.@17c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 6¼ cwt.; also, for same, 38 Illinois Steers, thin and common, from 14c.@16c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 6¼ cwt.; and again for same, 26 Cows, common lot, at 14c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 5½ cwt. W. E. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS, 33 Illinois Steers, good cattle, from 16¼c.@17c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for same, 92 Illinois Steers, common cattle with a small top, from 15¼c.@16¼c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 6¼ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 111 good tidy Ohio Sheep, weight 9,230 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 40 Lambs, weight 2,020 ℔s., at 12½c. ⅌ ℔.; 45 Calves, weight 6,850 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.; 91 Lambs, weight 4,405 ℔s., at 12½c. ⅌ ℔.; 56 Lambs, weight 2,755 ℔s., at 14c. ⅌ ℔.; 33 Lambs, weight 1,715 ℔s., at 14c. ⅌ ℔.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,090 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔. J. KIRBY sold 198 Sheep, weight 16,550 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 67 Sheep, weight 4,800 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 8 Calves, weight 860 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 57 Sheep, weight 2,955 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔. All of J. KIRBY'S Sheep were very common and thin; they were mixed lots from Ohio and Indiana. Market dull; closed ¼c.@½c. lower than the early days of the week.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

METCALFE & GIBBS sold 122 good Illinois Hogs, average weight ⅌ head 187 ℔s., at $9 93¾ ⅌ cwt. Hogs somewhat more active. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Market for yesterday and today: 405 head of horned Cattle, 244 Sheep, 1 trotting Horse; arrived in 86 cars.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, June 2, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Woltman, McKiever, Cregier, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—7.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned without day.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, June 2, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chambers, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Assistant Alderman Fay—1.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANnounce to their friends and the BOOK-BUYING PUBLIC that they have established themselves at

NO. 451 BROOME-ST.,

for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOK-SELLING,

where they will be happy to see them and receive orders. They will keep on hand a full stock of the PUBLICATIONS OF THE DAY,

besides the WORKS OF POPULAR STANDARD AUTHORS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, LIBRARIES, TOY BOOKS, &c.

Bringing with them an experience of twenty-seven years in the "trade" in this City, they are prepared to transact a first-class business, intelligently.

A well-selected stock from Boston, Philadelphia and Western publishing houses will always be kept on hand. Also,

BIBLES, BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, CHURCH SERVICE, and HYMN-BOOKS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

in the various editions and styles of binding.

Orders from PUBLIC OR PRIVATE LIBRARIES, SUNDAY-SCHOOLS or CLERGYMEN, will receive A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

They will guarantee to all customers promptness and dispatch in all business engagements. Soliciting your patronage, we remain Yours, faithfully,

DE WITTE C. LENT & CO.,
Publishers and Book-sellers,
No. 451 Broome-st.,
A few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, COX & CO., Bankers and Brokers, doing business at No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, having been dissolved by the death of ALANSON ROBINSON, a member of said firm, the same business will be hereafter carried on by KENYON COX & CO., composed of KENYON COX and HORACE MANUEL, late members of said firm of ROBINSON, COX & CO., and WM. H. HUTCHINSON, late Cashier of said firm, as general partners, and DANIEL DREW, of the City of New-York, special partner, who has contributed three hundred thousand dollars as such special partner to the capital of said partnership.

KENYON COX,
HORACE MANUEL,
WM. H. HUTCHINSON,
DANIEL DREW,
Special Partner.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Post-office Box No. 2,404.

OFFICE OF FULLER, TREAT & COX,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FULLER, TREAT & COX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. FULLER will sign the firm name in liquidation.

R. J. FULLER,
R. B. TREAT,
ALLYN COX.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

IN ADDITION TO THE LARGE AND ELEGANT DISPLAY OF GOODS EXHIBITED DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS,

Will replenish, on MONDAY, June 6, EACH OF THE STOCKS WITH ELEGANT AND USEFUL ARTICLES, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LADIES VISITING THE FASHIONABLE watering-places should provide themselves with

BATHING SHOES

at CANTRELL'S No. 241 4th-av.

MILLINERY.

BRIGANDS' HATS, BRIGANDS' HATS, high crowns; only place to find them. French Pamula and white chip Hats. Assortment Bonnets, children's Hats, cheap Hair-braids, Curls. Also, French Dress-patterns. Latest reduced prices all next week. No. 773 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Mme. BINNS.

CHIP HATS AND CHIP BONNETS, dress Bonnets and ladies' Hats, THIS DAY, at reduced prices: mourning Bonnets and children's Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870.

FRANCES A. KING, Administratrix.

f11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.

mh19-law6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 196 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated, New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.

SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.

my7-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

je4-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.

my14-law6mSa*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

For sale, a plot containing 2½ lots, or 800 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
No. 49 Wall-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 29 Pearl-st., Harper's building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. ON THE EVENINGS OF THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 3 AND 4, AT 7½ O'CLOCK EACH EVENING, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st.,

SUPERB GALLERY OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE, THE CONSIGNMENT OF A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, COMPRISING SOME OF THE MOST ELEGANT PAINTINGS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET AND TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, BY ORDER OF CONSIGNOR.

Among them will be found the works of—viz.:

E. Verboeckhoven,	D. De Noter,	Roffiaen,
B. C. Koekkoek,	H. Schaefels,	Kuwasseg,
L. Schaefels,	Robbe,	W. Vester,
Huysmans,	Geerts,	Walraven,
C. F. De Vogel,	F. A. Rust,	Pecrus,
M. A. Koekkoek,	Leroy,	W. Wheelwright,
Herzog,	Aug. Coomans,	A. Eversen,
Jacob Jacobs,	H. Von Seben,	Portielje,
H. & L. De Buel,	De Keyser,	De Stouvel,
Toussaint,	[illegible]	Zella,
Verscauier, Jr.,	[illegible]	A. Mauve,
Dillens,	F. Kruseman,	De Vos,
T.H.B. Koekkoek	Spohler,	Newhuys,
Le Bret,	F. Kluyver,	Noterman.

ALSO, A NUMBER OF FINE PICTURES BY FAVORITE AMERICAN ARTISTS. THEY WILL BE ON EXHIBITION ON AND FROM MONDAY 30TH INST., DAY AND EVENING, AS ABOVE.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sales-rooms and Art Galleries.—By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., TUESDAY EVENING, June 7, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very CHOICE and FINE COLLECTION of BOOKS in handsome bindings.

Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THE SALE THAT WAS TO COME off on FRIDAY, 3d inst., will positively take place THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway. Bankrupt's stock of druggists' sundries—about $8,000 worth of a wholesale importing house; brushes, combs, pomades, extracts, perfumery, mirrors, fancy goods in variety, Lubin's and Coudray's goods; about 600 lots in catalogue.

GEO. BARKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &C. GEO. BARKER will sell, on MONDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Brevoort-place, one door west of Broadway, the entire balance of stock remaining unsold, consisting of fine household furniture in every variety; particulars in time.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, with two sureties, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, [illegible] to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of M. DE SATRUSTEGUI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of said M. de Satrustegui, the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock noon, at the sales-room of Johnston & Van Tassell, No. 27 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, of the following-described assets, to wit: [illegible] dozen Rhine wine, [illegible] dozen claret, 4 dozen hock, 1 dozen port wine, 3 dozen sherry, 3 dozen Cognac, 2 dozen Maraschino bitters, 1 dozen blackberry brandy, 2 dozen Graves Martillac wine, 2 dozen Barsac wine, [illegible] dozen Chambertin wine, 1 dozen Chablis wine, [illegible] stomach bitters, [illegible] dozen Allsopp's ale, [illegible] limes, 1 dozen Chateau Margaux wine, [illegible] brandy [illegible] 5 gallons [illegible] vinegar, ½ gallon essence of peppermint, [illegible] johns, 1 lot of champignons (mushrooms,) 1 lot of sardines, [illegible] 1 lot of glass tumblers, [illegible] 4 small glass cases, [illegible] glass sashes, 2 large wooden frames without glass, [illegible] large wooden screens, 1 counter [illegible], 1 short counter, 1 bar-gate, 1 sign "sample room," 2 urinals, 1 basin, 5 china cracker-dishes, 3 plates, 1 tin-lined box, 1 bronze cigar-lighter, 1 lot of gas-fixtures, 1 handsome black-walnut desk, 1 safe, and various other articles.—New-York, May 24, 1870.

JOHN TODD, Assignee.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get relief [illegible] heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a private nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured, or are pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be [illegible] makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures most horrid cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other doctor, or no charge. [illegible] cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' Remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

NO. 738 BROADWAY.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.

NEW STYLES DAILY RECEIVED.

SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

PERSONAL.

JOHN DOYLE, SMITH, FROM County Wexford, Ireland, wishes to inform his wife, MARY A. DOYLE, supposed to be in Belleville, N. J., that he is at No. 55 Perry-st.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOVE'S STRATAGEM. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Fisher, Stoddart and Miss Henriques and Miss Louisa Moore.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—AMERICANS IN PARIS.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
TAKING THE CHANCES. Characters by Mr. J. H. McVicker and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Davidge, Clarke, and Miss Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Fanny Leclercq.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
By Blind Performers. Concert commences at 4 P. M.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The evidence in the case of DAVITT and WILSON shows that they had been engaged in distributing arms in Ireland and the north of England. Precautions against Fenian violence continue....Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS succeeds the late MARK LEMON as active editor of London *Punch*....Complaints of the slow delivery of American mails in London continue ....Several wrecks are reported on the English coast....The "Oaks" was the "event" at Epsom yesterday. The race was won by *Gamos*, beating *Sunshine* second, and *Paté* third ....The practical value of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, has been demonstrated in Paris during the present epidemic.... The French High Court of Justice will meet at Blois on the 30th of June for the trial of the conspirators.... The dogma of infallibility is to be promulgated on the 29th instant, after which the Ecumenical Council will take a recess until Oct. 15.... A Berlin dispatch says arrangements have been completed for the annexation of the Duchy of Lauenburg to the Kingdom of Prussia....A riot had occurred in Valladolid, in Spain, in consequence of the imposition of an unpopular municipal tax.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution providing for the appointment by the President of the Senate of a committee of five to consider the subject of redeeming the alluvial lands on the Lower Mississippi from overflow, to sit during recess, and report by bill or otherwise, was adopted. The bill to extend the provisions of Preemption laws to Colorado was reported with amendments. A memorial and resolutions of Israelites of Indianapolis, Ind., calling attention to the Roumania massacre, and requesting the interposition of the President in behalf of the persecuted people, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A resolution calling on the President for information on this subject was adopted, after some discussion. An unsuccessful attempt was made to bring up the bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress, but the Senate instead, took up the Indian Appropriation bill, which was debated and amended until 4½ P. M., when the Senate adjourned till today.

In the House, after the presentation of petitions and reports, a resolution relating to the persecution of the Israelites in Roumania was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill to reduce the taxes was then taken up, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments to the section relating to the income tax. The amendment reducing the rate from five to three per cent. was adopted by a yea and nay vote of 114 to 77. An amendment making the amount exempt from taxation $2,000 was adopted by 138 to 62. That limiting the amount of exemption for house rent to $500 was also agreed to by 96 to 45. That providing that the income tax shall not continue or be collected after 1870 was rejected by 72 to 106. That prohibiting the publication of income returns was adopted. An amendment adding to exemptions losses by floods was agreed to. Another exempting wages of minor children not received was agreed to. An amendment to strike out all the sections relating to the income tax was rejected by 69 to 123. A protracted debate arose on an amendment to include United States bonds among those of corporations from which the tax is to be deducted, which was rejected by 110 nays to 78 yeas. The other sections were proceeded with, and a point was made on an amendment to reduce the tariff on sugar, whether tariff provisions were in order to an internal revenue bill. The Speaker decided they were, but submitted the question to the House, which, by a vote of 117 to 35, decided that the amendment was germane to the bill. The Speaker, however, decided that the amendment could not be offered to the pending section. On reaching the last section the previous question was moved, but without action the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A Canadian dispatch of yesterday says the Fenians Gleason, Donnelly, Lindsay, Cullen, Fitzpatrick, McNeil, Glass and Smith, have all been released on bail.

The officers of several steam-ship companies waited upon Collector GRINNELL yesterday, expecting that he would restore the general order business to their ware-houses in Jersey City and Hoboken. They were not prepared to comply with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury and place their store-houses under the exclusive control of Customs officers, and, therefore, no conclusion was arrived at.

The delegation of the Boston Board of Trade was received on Thursday night in San Francisco by the Chamber of Commerce.

Several wrecks are reported to have occurred on the Pacific coast during a recent storm and several lives lost.

Seventy-five Chinamen left San Francisco on Thursday to work in Massachusetts boot and shoe shops.

The conductor of the train on the Watertown, Rome and Ogdensburg Railroad, who called in the aid of the United States troops, at Williamstown, to suppress disorder among passengers, consisting chiefly of Fenians, gives an account of the affair, from which it appears that the soldiers did not fire upon the Fenians, but that the firing was the work of New-York roughs on the train during a riot between them and the Fenians. The soldiers charged with bayonets.

A correspondent of a Canada paper writes from St. Cloud, Minn., that REIL is not satisfied with the recent Canadian legislation in relation to the Red River, and meditates resistance to the Red River Expedition. A battle was expected to be fought near the Lake of the Woods. The information was received from a friend of REIL.

The Republican County Convention, which closed its session at Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday evening, nominated a colored man for the Senate, and three colored men for the Lower House of the Legislature; also, a colored candidate for Sheriff. Great dissatisfaction is expressed by many white and some colored Republicans, and a new Convention will probably be held.

The American Consul at St. Johns, Province of Quebec, writes to a Burlington paper, in relation to the alleged insult to the American flag at that place, as follows: "The halyards only were cut, in the evening, after the flag had been taken down and put into the office of the Consulate. 'No insult.' Sufficient apology has already been made."

In the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Philadelphia, yesterday, six of the old trustees of the Corporate General Assembly were removed to give place to six to be chosen from the New School branch of the Church. A Provisional Freedmen's Board of twelve persons, to be located in Pittsburg, was constituted.

Marshal SHARPE appointed about 250 men yesterday to aid as enumerators in taking the census for this City. They will commence work some time next week.

The Income Tax.

The income tax discussion in the House has revealed the extent to which the views persistently maintained by the TIMES are shared by influential Republicans, and by the country. In opposition to much senseless clamor, we have contended for the continuance of the tax, in a modified shape, as one of the most equitable, and withal least burdensome, forms of revenue. We have now the satisfaction of knowing that both points are sustained by the House. The tax is to be renewed, but the rate is hereafter to be three instead of five per cent. Another of the suggestions of the TIMES—that the amount exempted under the head of rent should be fixed at a moderate figure—has also prevailed; the House limiting the amount to five hundred dollars. The general exemption has been increased from one to two thousand dollars,—thus still further narrowing the class on whom the burden of the tax will fall.

Nothing could be more absurd than the outcry which certain journals have raised against this form of taxation. A tax directly borne by less than three hundred thousand persons in the whole country, could not with any semblance of truth be assailed as oppressive or obnoxious to the community at large. It is a tax upon means that can without inconvenience endure taxation—upon realized profits in business, or upon incomes exceeding a mark which separates poverty from comparative comfort. By no other method is it possible so completely to relieve the poor from taxation, or so fairly to adjust the load to the strength of those who are required to carry it. There is, indeed, an obvious impropriety in confounding sources of income,—in subjecting to the same rate of taxation receipts derived from labor or trade, which vicissitudes may at any moment paralyze, with receipts accruing from realized wealth, and therefore, humanly speaking, permanent in their character. This is the only manifest wrong with which the tax as hitherto administered has been chargeable. Attempts to apply a remedy seem to have failed—though of course the doubling of the sum exempted lessons the injustice, and will altogether relieve those least able to pay the tax. A tax which operates only upon incomes in excess of two thousand dollars, and which, moreover, presupposes a further exemption of five hundred dollars on account of rent, will touch no man who can reasonably complain of poverty.

The limitation of the exempted rental is another reform to which no rational objection can be urged. By permitting an unlimited deduction on this ground, the law has hitherto extended an extravagant favor to those least in need of it. The man who can afford to pay thousands for house-rent can well afford to pay the income tax. The exemption now proposed is ample for the only purpose which renders any exemption excusable. And the reduction of the tax from five to three per cent. mitigates the unfairness of the refusal to discriminate between fixed and terminable incomes.

The satisfaction with which we record yesterday's decision is increased by the fact that Mr. SCHENCK'S bill provides for the correction of the abuses which have been at the bottom of all honest opposition to the tax. There is no reason why this tax should be more offensive in its operation than any other fiscal contrivance. Its inquisitorial character is the result simply of indiscretion in the preparation of the original law, and want of integrity and judgment in its administration. The Ways and Means Committee have endeavored to guard against the perpetuation of a great scandal and a grievous wrong; and we doubt not that the House, which has evinced so sound an appreciation of public opinion upon this subject, will sustain provisions designed to prevent needless offense in the imposition of the tax, and a needless publicity in regard to its collection. The main object to be secured is the acquisition of a certain revenue from a certain class—the revenue being moderate in rate, and the class well able to pay it. Beyond this, it is the duty of our lawgivers to protect those whom the operation of the law affects from the annoyance and the injury which have been fruitful sources of discontent.

Assaults on Policemen.

It has long been the custom of the criminal classes in this City to "mark down" anybody who happens to give them offense, and to wreak their vengeance upon him in some cowardly form or other at the first opportunity they can find. Thus, one day last week, a car conductor on the Fourth-avenue road turned a couple of pickpockets off his car just as they were beginning operations. A few evenings later one of these men, at midnight, made a rush at the conductor with an open knife, and had he not turned round in time to ward off the assault he might have been crippled for some weeks, if not killed outright. Attacks like this are soon made—all is over before the passers-by in the streets thoroughly understand what has happened.

The Police are, of course, more liable than anybody else to the vengeance of thieves and ruffians. Let a policeman do his duty faithfully and he stands a risk of being hunted down by the friends of some scoundrel whom he has brought to justice. He is nearly certain to get the worst of it, for it is not difficult for a band of cut-throats to catch a solitary man at a disadvantage. REAL found it easy enough to shoot his man from ambush—and we need not say that REAL discovered that "killing is no murder" where a policeman is concerned.

Two other cases of assault have just occurred in the City. A notorious saloon having changed proprietors, the Police Superintendent ordered some of his men to keep a watch on the place so as to drive away the thieves. An officer named DYCKMAN, in pursuance of his orders, directed a couple of bad characters to "move on" from the locality. Thereupon one of them sneaked behind DYCKMAN, and stabbed him twice with a pocket-knife. DUFFY, the stabber, "is a well-known Democratic politician," says the report, "and at the late election was made an inspector of elections in the Eighth Ward." He and his companion are now in custody.

In the second case, summary justice overtook one out of three men who cruelly attacked a policeman named BURKE. The officer was knocked to the ground, but managed to draw his revolver, and with that he shot one of the would-be assassins dead. The other two men are in the hands of the Police. Officer BURKE'S offense consisted in his arresting a bad character named MUNGAN. HERNAN, the man killed, "was a member of a Fourth Ward club of roughs and rowdies."

With him we have no more to do; but the four men who are now in custody must not be allowed to slip through the fingers of justice. It is all very well to complain of the Police, but unless the authorities protect the Police in the exercise of their duties, the best force in the world would soon be demoralized. The Police ought to feel confident that when they arrest bad characters, strict justice will be meted out to the prisoners. Assaults on officers such as those we have described, ought to be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. Unless this is done, there will soon be no protection whatever for decent citizens in this community.

When Will Reconstruction be Completed?

The continued exclusion of Georgia is an injustice to the people of that State, and a stigma upon Republican statesmanship. For the only open question relates to the terms of the legislation upon which the restoration of the State shall be effected; and the delay in defining these terms is the result of a strange infirmity of purpose on the part of the majority in Congress.

The reopening of the subject had its justification in the perverse conduct of the Georgia Democracy. Their bad faith, their repeated manifestations of hostility to the fundamental features of reconstruction, and their evident determination to acquire control of the State by any means, and at all hazards, were circumstances which rendered necessary the interposition of Federal authority. Congress was compelled to choose between an ignominious surrender of its own policy, and the vindication of that policy by enforcing its conditions, and exacting guarantees for their observance. On this ground we upheld the legislation adopted at the outset of the session. But having dictated terms, Congress was bound to follow compliance with them with the prompt admission of the State. The precise manner of admission had been settled in the cases of Virginia and Texas; the only peculiarities in the case of Georgia arising out of a quarrel which has no national significance, and which only paltry personal animosities have kept alive at Washington.

The bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee met all reasonable requirements, but the House engrafted upon it the Bingham amendment, which was directed against an alleged purpose to prolong the official existence of the State Executive, and unduly to extend the duration of the State Legislature. The amendment had its origin in those personal squabbles which Congress should in no manner have recognized, and has proved the chief source of difficulty and delay. The Senate, with proverbial loquacity, talked the whole subject over and over again, with all the bitterness which marked the earliest debates on reconstruction,—finally substituting a measure known as the Pomeroy Military bill. The result, both in the House and Senate, was effected by a combination of the Democrats with a minority of Republicans. Thus in both instances the preference of the Republican majority, to which the Reconstruction Committee had given adequate expression, was overruled.

But the end, apparently, was still as far off as ever. Once more the subject reverted to the Reconstruction Committee. There it rests,—not, we believe, because of the inaction or indecision of, that body, but because of the obstacles to action in the House itself. Some excuse for delay may have existed pending the Senatorial investigation into certain proceedings of Gov. BULLOCK, against whom, however, nothing has been shown that should sway the decision of a question with which by his official position he is connected. There is no evidence that he seeks an unfair advantage, or that his aims are otherwise than in harmony with those of the great body of the Georgia Republicans. He has neither asked nor desired an extension of his own term of office.

The only assigned pretext for delay having been removed, it is not unreasonable to hope that the Committee's bill will be reported and acted upon favorably at an early day. It meets the requirements of the State, and will insure its readmission on a basis which should be satisfactory. The earliest possible attainment of that result is desirable in the interest of the State, and as securing the final removal from the Congressional arena of a controversy which has too long vexed and embarrassed the Republican Party.

A New Order of the Bath.

PLATO makes public baths one of the essentials to his perfect Republic, but the notions of PLATO and those of the City Fathers of New-York have been so thoroughly at variance, that it is somewhat surprising to find them for once in harmony. The first public bath is "inaugurated," or rather launched, in Manhattan. On Thursday last, occurred this auspicious event, which might well be celebrated hereafter as Ablution Day, since it is hardly irreverent to claim that it signalizes an occasion as important to the health of the living as Decoration Day is to the memory of the dead. It is something to have attained a point in civilization which the cities of Greece and Rome rejoiced in a couple of thousand years ago. At all events, it cannot be said of this, as of some of our modern improvements, that it is premature. The accumulation of dirt in New-York fairly justifies all honorable efforts to get rid of it. The rivers that run by us on either hand, as soft and refreshing as HOMER tells us were the streams of Scamander, afford such admirable opportunity for this, as to make it amazing that they have never been made proper use of before. However, as Lord LYTTON tells us, there is a future for all men—including City Fathers—who have the virtue to repent and the energy to atone; and should the strides they have thus taken toward popular cleanliness render unstable their own official tenure—should their fate unhappily be like that of the eagle who

> "Viewed his own feather in the fatal dart,
> And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart,"

—they will at least, like other unrequited servants of the public, enjoy the novel consolation of having done their duty.

To bathe, we are told on very good authority, is "to surround the body, or a portion of it, for a temporary period, by a medium different from that in which it usually exists." The first effect of this in the case of most persons for whose benefit the institutions, whose advent we chronicle, are constructed, will doubtless be one of unmitigated astonishment. This is the common experience, and the loathing of children for soap and water is warranted by the traditions of remote antiquity. Few English people were over nice about the cleanness of their skins in 1399, and the forty-six esquires, who in that year sat up all night and washed themselves, as a preparation for assisting in the coronation of HENRY IV., were probably as much surprised as the ingenuous youth of the Sixth Ward might be by a similar ceremony. The forty-six esquires became the first Knights of the Bath, and ever since, from Poictiers to Sebastopol, the honor has been craved and struggled for that they first received. Republicans care little for such distinctions, but they may wisely give heed to the special lesson they were originally meant to convey, and the wholesome practice they sought to typify and inculcate. The purity of the skin suggested the spotlessness of the mind and of the heart, and these, *Tria juncta in uno*, made up the chief characteristics of the Christian gentleman. It is a truth, the explanation of which is not entirely obvious, that he who washes and is made clean really obtains at the same time a strong impulsion to cleanse himself morally as well as physically. There is a healthful augury, then, in the launching of this first Free Bath of New-York, which is to be followed immediately by another. The only doubt—a grave one—is whether, given the baths, the people will wash. One man may lead a horse to water, says the musty adage, and ten cannot make him drink. We are bound to give the nobler animal credit for superior obstinacy if he chooses to exert it; and if he does, we are brought face to face with a difficulty which even Mr. TWEED, with all his diplomatic skill, may find insurmountable.

In this dilemma, sumptuary laws are of course out of the question. The unwashed are likewise the unterrified, and we might commit a fatal blunder did we once excite their fears that the bath was destined to deprive them of their strength, as Samson was bereft by Dalilah. Only one force can legitimately be exercised, and that is the force of public opinion. This should be expressed with emphasis and persistency through all the channels that are most influential and familiar with the classes to be benefited. We cannot, like the Hindoos or the Mohammedans, make of personal cleanliness a religious duty; but we may so associate it with the connected ideas of political freedom and personal self-respect as to be almost as obligatory. No Vermillion edict or Imperial ukase could be stronger than public opinion, if judiciously brought to bear for this salutary end. Let us hope that having given the people free baths, it will now issue its potential mandate that the people shall use them.

The Yale System of Education.

The earnest discussion which has been going on concerning the comparative merits of classical and scientific studies, is beginning to produce practical results at the great seats of learning. Several of our colleges have modified their courses in obedience to the more practical requirements of the time, but we believe that none of them have gone quite so far as Yale. In the new number of the *College Courant* we find a communication from Prof. JAMES D. DANA, giving a sketch of what he calls "the Yale University scheme." Substantially it amounts to the organization of two distinct colleges, one classical, and the other scientific. In each of these the first two years of the course are prescribed, but afterward a wide range of optional studies are offered to the student, thus allowing him to conform to the special requirement of his intended business or calling.

Graduates of the Academic College will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and those of the Scientific School that of Bachelor of Philosophy. Post-graduates can, after two years' study, take the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; or after one year's study of engineering, they may take the degree of Civil Engineer. Prof. DANA states that the Yale scheme does not contemplate any important change in the Classical College, except to put the study of modern languages on a par with that of Latin and Greek, and he expresses the hope that ultimately a knowledge of French and German will be required from candidates for admission to the College.

The Perils of Omnibus Riding.

Superintendent JOURDAN has done a wise thing in requiring omnibus drivers to conform to the regulation which has for some time been enforced against the car-drivers; namely, that they shall stop only on the further crossing, so as not to obstruct travel in the cross streets. He would do a wiser thing still if he would insist on their stopping, when desired, long enough to permit passengers to descend without risk of injury. Ladies, especially, are in constant danger of being tripped and thrown by their skirts catching the omnibus steps, which are ingeniously constructed to offer every facility for such accidents. Almost everybody must have seen women so thrown and dragged considerable distances before they could be rescued, or the stage stopped. And only a day or two ago an estimable young lady, lately married, the niece of a well-known citizen, died of injuries received from just such recklessness. It is time that this sort of thing should be stopped, and omnibus drivers taught that they are the servants and not the masters of the traveling public.

The most effectual remedy, perhaps, would be to abolish these vehicles altogether. They are slow, unwieldy, noisy, dirty and uncomfortable—and, as we have seen, in careless hands, positively dangerous. A cab company was some time since chartered, with much flourishing of trumpets and profuse promises of cheap and swift transportation. What has become of it? Has it died of inanition, or has it, like most other public-spirited enterprises of the sort with us, been bought off by the monopolies it was designed to supplant? Philadelphia has put into operation a similar cab system, which is found to be working admirably. We should like to hear from ours.

Town Aid to Railroads.

It might have been expected that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, adverse to the constitutionality of the law which authorized towns to issue bonds in aid of railroads, would create much excitement, especially among the holders of that class of securities. Many millions of those bonds are held by capitalists who have invested their money on the faith of the laws of Michigan, but who are now powerless to enforce payment by legal means. The decision has elicited a very curious demonstration in the shape of adverse criticism from some of the ablest legal gentlemen of the State. Prof. CHARLES A. KENT, of the law department of the State University, has published an elaborate review of the decision and of the opinion of Chief Justice COOLEY, in which he dissents very strongly from the conclusion arrived at, and uses some very harsh language in reference to it.

He says the decision is "a judicial usurpation," but concedes that it is final, and that the only remedy consists in amending the State Constitution. He is of opinion that the discredited securities can be legalized in this way and no other, and calls upon the Governor of the State to convene the Legislature at once, so that the proposed amendment may be submitted to the people at the general election in November next. The question is one of grave importance, and no time should be lost in settling it. Prof. KENT'S legal opinion is entitled to great weight, and he is, moreover, sustained by some of the most prominent lawyers at the Detroit Bar. The movement in favor of a constitutional amendment is being actively pressed.

Two Notable Deaths.

If PYTHAGORAS proves his own doctrine by living still, and if he reads the TIMES before breakfast, he must have found in yesterday's paper what seemed like a striking confirmation of the truth of metempsychosis. It was odd enough to read in this year of the world's creation that PHARAOH and MOSES had only just died—the one on Long Island, (it should have been in Southern Illinois,) being King of the once mighty tribe of Montauk Indians, now dwindled to twelve; the other, imperfectly disguised as MOSHESH, in Southern Africa, where he ruled the powerful nation of the Basutos. The career of the former seems shrouded in an Egyptian darkness, which is only intensified by the sudden and unlooked-for light shed upon his death. We only know that the mantle of royalty, like a certain mantle of prophecy before, has fallen upon ELISHA, who naturally, bearing the name he does, declines to receive it, and DAVID L. PHARAOH will wear it instead. Let us hope that he will avoid the errors of both the monarchs whose names he unites.

But MOSHESH, we are told, was a wise and mighty ruler who smote and slew the Amorites and the Midianites and Hittites of the neighborhood, succumbing at last only to certain Philistines of Englishmen from over sea. Less severe than the Hebrew prophet, who would "not suffer a witch to live," he abolished capital punishment for witchcraft, and with a more praiseworthy mingling of matrimony and traffic than the English gentleman in the last century, who swapped his wife for a bullock, he converted his superfluous cattle into spouses for his needy subjects. But his benevolence and his mercy were even surpassed by his wisdom, in which not even Solomon was his equal. For he contented himself with thirty or forty wives when he might have had hundreds instead. Truly a model chief; his people will be lucky if they can find a Joshua to succeed him.

Smuggling and Smugglers.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his letter to the House of Representatives, which we published on Saturday last, recommends a change in the system of encouraging Custom-house officers and informers to efficiency, by allowing them to share in the proceeds of forfeitures and penalties under the law. It is a system which has been a part of our revenue arrangements ever since the last century. The bill suggested by the Secretary has no application to the internal revenue, but it is manifest that the same rule should govern both Departments. He advises, indeed, that its principle should be extended to the internal revenue, and that District-Attorneys, also, should have no contingent compensations dependent upon revenue prosecutions.

The proposed change would no doubt remedy many evils connected with the present system of collection. It is, however, hardly probable that Congress will determine, so near the close of a session, upon such an experiment. But is there not something which the Department itself can do toward remedying the evils which now exist? The Secretary says: "It is a noticeable fact that nearly all the proceedings in the Courts are against the property, while the interest of the Government is much larger in convicting criminals than in securing any portion of the property smuggled." This is eminently true. The conviction of a smuggler in a criminal prosecution against him is an almost unknown event. For instance, a few weeks since there was a case in which diamonds were seized. It was stated as a matter of course that the smuggler was allowed to depart, but public attention being called to this manifest dereliction of duty, the diamond smuggler was arrested and held to answer a criminal charge. But why should this pressure upon the officers have been necessary? Can the Department do nothing to urge such prosecutions? Can it do nothing with the officers who fail to arrest parties who are engaged in these violations of the law? Is not every seizure of smuggled goods reported? If not, it should be; and the inquiry made whether the guilty parties have been punished, and if they have not, an explanation should be required from the officers who make the seizure. If the failure to arrest and prosecute a smuggler were made good ground for the discharge of such officers from the Government service, the evil of which the Secretary complains would be very seriously checked.

As long as no attempt is made to punish smugglers, the faults of the present system must continue, for, under it, it is the interest of the officers of the Government to encourage violations of the law. The experiment should be tried by the Treasury Department of insisting upon the prosecution of all smugglers, and holding to a rigid accountability every officer of the Government, whether District-Attorney, Collector or subordinate officer, who is remiss in either arresting or bringing to trial any such offender. This reform the Department has in its own power, without the need of any aid by legislation.

Our jealous preservation of individual freedom has hitherto prevented our submitting to a general ordinance of compulsory vaccination for small-pox. The efficacy of JENNER'S method has survived all popular clamor against its enforcement in Europe, and by cable telegram we find that it has proved a thorough prophylactic during the late visitation of the disease in Paris. It is somewhat startling to learn that the Health Board of Brooklyn report fifty-six cases during the month of May, and that since Monday last five deaths have resulted from small-pox alone in that city. The deaths have occurred chiefly among the German families of a section of the Eastern District, and the utmost difficulty has been experienced by the officers in inducing the friends of the patients to allow their removal from the crowded accommodation of their homes to the public hospitals. The course of a malady so dreadful ought to be carefully watched and no exaggerated sentiment of "independence" allowed to interfere with measures for its prevention.

The defeat of each and all of the amendments introduced during the income tax debate, aiming at the taxation in one form or another of United States bonds, will afford the world another proof how jealously the majority in Congress are determined to keep the national honor free from reproach. Sustained by the general sentiment of the country, Congress has conclusively settled the question of our resolution to pay every cent of liability. With an honest and capable Administration, and so emphatic a condemnation of "repudiation," even in the most modified form, there can be no excuse for the most bigoted financial "authorities" abroad persisting in their attempts to depreciate the value of United States securities.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH probably never did a more foolish thing in his life than when he took home to himself the sketch in Mr. DISRAELI'S *Lothair* of an "Oxford Professor." Mr. DISRAELI simply makes a fool's cap, and labels it "For an Oxford Professor." Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH sings out, "It's mine," and puts it on his own head amid the laughter of the spectators. The Professor supplements his performance by writing a letter to Mr. DISRAELI calling him a "coward." Well, it does not need much courage to write a letter of that sort. Mr. DISRAELI has been fighting a battle of one man against All England for upward of thirty years past, and even Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH knows well enough that he is no coward. His letter will, we fear, be regarded only as another proof of the identity of the Oxford Professor—for Mr. DISRAELI describes that personage as a man "unable to profit even by his limited experience of life, from a restless vanity and overflowing conceit, which prevented him from ever observing or thinking of anything but himself."

Fenianism would be a very terrible affair if its performances were half as formidable as its plans. Simultaneously with the late raid upon Canada, it was arranged, it appears, to blow up the English dockyards. It is not stated at what point the signal was to have been given, but the British section of the Brotherhood waited in vain for the word of command, and instead of quietly dropping the scheme, the leaders, with that amazing fatuity which so generally distinguishes them, have shown symptoms of persevering in a plot which can only consign a few more poor fellows to jail.

Spain appeared to the world to have risen in a single day from the gloom of centuries of bigotry, to the light of civil and religious freedom. A circumstance like that reported by cable, shows, however, that the mind of the people must have been gradually preparing for the recoil against that ecclesiastical and royal despotism, under which they so long bent. When the inhabitants of a Spanish country village, which used to mean a very stronghold of unquestioning and abject faith, are found rebelling against a tax for the maintenance of the clergy, the new life must have penetrated very deeply, indeed too deeply to have grown so rapidly as appears on the surface.

RED CLOUD has not studied men and civilization from the altitude of a hotel balcony in vain. In a very short talk with the Chiefs of the Indian Bureau he managed to give them a reminder on the subject of courtesy, and to express the startling request to have his arrival telegraphed to the Plains. In what philological puzzle of linked sweetness, long drawn out, he succeeded in conveying the idea of telegram we can only guess at. Let us hope that the formidable compound will not escape the attention of the learned.

The ten thousand citizens of Rhode Island who imagined that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments nullified the Suffrage laws of that State, will consider themselves hardly treated by the Senate Committee's report on their petition. The State Constitution confers the franchise upon "all" citizens who own real estate worth $134, or which rents for $7 a year, but the only qualification necessary for "native" citizens is the payment of an annual tax of $1. As the Committee report, this provision has nothing to do with the terms of the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids denial of the suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and mentions no other cause for disability. But it may possibly be doubtful whether the report may not be questioned with reference to the Fourteenth Amendment, which says that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." The claim might be advanced, and perhaps not without reason, that Rhode Island contravenes this provision by refusing to give franchise to the petitioners in question, who are citizens, but disqualified under the State law.

The possible removal of the National Capitol at some date in the remote future affords no reason why the grounds surrounding the present building should be left in their present incomplete condition. As a correspondent very justly remarks, if the removal ever does take place, it will be only after years of discussion. Meanwhile these grounds are an eye-sore to the Washington public, and not very creditable to the nation. If it was worth while to study architectural effect in constructing the Capitol, and to spend ten millions or thereabouts upon a magnificent edifice, another moderate appropriation might perhaps be devoted to putting its surroundings in a respectable condition.

The revival of reformed doctrine in Austria, to which we lately adverted, was illustrated by the production of a letter at the Tuesday's meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Philadelphia, from their co-Presbyters of the kingdom of Bohemia. Four hundred years ago "the disciples of JOHN HUSS" sought union and fellowship with those of a like mode of thinking in Europe and Asia, and now that the long, dreary night of repression and compulsory isolation has passed, their successors stretch out brotherly hands to what was then an unopened world for Christianity. The resolution to send delegates to the Church in Bohemia will tend to strengthen a bond which possesses much interest and significance.

A correspondent writes from Richmond to assure us that the gentleman in England who lately staked $2,500 on his belief, is not solitary in denying the convexity of the earth. The arguments of our correspondent are chiefly employed in showing that the surface of water *must* be level, or it would never come to a stand-still. These arguments are nearly as bewildering as some of Lord Dundreary's celebrated puzzles, and anything like an intelligible statement of them is out of the question. Their tenor may be judged of from the closing paragraph of the letter: "The world is round or nearly enough so. But all that we know of it is on the same level. The sailing *around* it is a humbug. The needle varies and the vessel goes round a center. When a vessel finds the poles I shall believe in your theory." When our correspondent tells us something about the under side of his mundane table, we shall be in a position to discuss *his* theory.

Objectionable as is the *cancan* with which the representations of opera bouffe have made our theatrical audiences too familiar, we have supposed that the performance was regarded as outside of the legitimate range of municipal interference. The authorities did not interfere with it in Boston, and this might be regarded as a crucial test of the principle in question. It has, however, been reserved for the veritable "modern Athens" to appropriate a distinction neglected by the three-hilled city. The Magistrates of Edinburgh have positively interdicted the dance, and this when Mme. SCHNEIDER, its high priestess, was to be its interpreter. After this the claims of Boston to superior decency, if not to superior critical discernment, must be disallowed.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Feeling on the Canada Side—Multiplicity of Rumors—Arrival of Fenian Prisoners in Montreal—Their Probable Fate.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

Having witnessed the final close and miserable result of the invasion movement against Canada by the Fenian rabble, I crossed the borders, and at first proceeded to sound public sentiment in regard to the invasion itself, and the action taken by the American Government. Scarcely had I passed the inspection of the Customs officers at the Province line, than I found the people greatly excited over the stirring events that had occurred near their neighborhood. At every station the scarlet and dark green uniforms of the volunteers were visible, and the various strategic points were heavily garrisoned by troops of all arms. The citizens were of feverish pulse, and general business seemed much neglected and dull. There were no symptoms of a "scare" visible, however; the Canadian people were not at all afraid of the Fenians, notwithstanding the sensational reports to the contrary, that some of your contemporaries delight in publishing. The great topic of the hour is, of course, the Fenian movement, and the thousand and one rumors already afloat were repeated in car and hotel, until those listening scarcely knew which were false or which were true. One man would credibly relate that the Fenians had made a second attack upon the Canadian troops near Trout River, and had made so desperate a fight of it that over twenty of them had been killed outright and any number wounded. Another insisted that Prince ARTHUR had been present at the battle of Cook's Corners, and as he had commanded the Canadians in person, they had presented him with the uniform worn by the Fenian who had been killed. In fact, it seemed that no rumor was too improbable for belief, and as the newspapers on this side did not appear to rightly discriminate between the multitude of rumors coming into their hands, their readers naturally became confused with the situation, and I very much fear it will require some days before the late movement will be properly comprehended.

ARRIVAL OF A FENIAN PRISONER.

The citizens of Montreal were considerably excited yesterday afternoon by the arrival of a Fenian taken prisoner on Friday last on Trout River. This unfortunate man gave his name as JAMES MOORE, and said he was a native of Fairfield, Vt. According to his statements he is not in reality a Fenian, though the allegation will, of course, not be believed, and will not do him any good when brought to the speedy trial already determined upon for all those now under arrest. MOORE says he has served in the United States Regular Army for over eight years, and received his final discharge in December last. Since then his parents crossed the line, and now reside in the village of Harrisburg, near St. Johns. Happening to be loitering about the railroad depot in Troy on the 25th ult., he was accosted by two strange men, who inquired if he did not want to go to Canada and "help to take it." MOORE had, according to his story, a great desire to visit his parents, and having no money agreed to join the Fenian movement with the intention of deserting at the first favorable opportunity. On arriving at the Trout River camp MOORE was thrown into the advance or picket guard, and found himself, soon after, under the fire of the advancing column of Canadian troops. As the Fenians began to break and follow the example of their redoubtable leader, Gen. STARR, in running for the American side of the line, MOORE resisted the temptation to escape, and having thrown off his jacket crawled among some bushes in a swampy hole, near the battle-ground. While thus concealed two farmers discovered and arrested him. MOORE would have been shot there and then by another farmer named WILLIAM HOLDSWORTH, who had already taken aim, when his rifle was pushed aside by two of the soldiers of the Sixty-ninth Regulars. Two Fenian uniforms and a few rifles were picked up near MOORE's hiding-place, and these, with other facts, will probably prove a strong chain of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner. His probable fate is being even now discussed, and the universal feeling in this part of the Dominion is that he and the other Fenian prisoners should be executed, in order to show the Brotherhood that the Canadian Government is determined to crush any future movement by the sternest measures. The four other prisoners that were secured at the first battle near Franklin Centre are daily expected here, and they will all be speedily tried. When MOORE was escorted by the local Police through the streets in a carriage the populace acted in a very disorderly manner, and uttered the fiercest threats against the trembling man, who appeared to think his chances of life were very slight. I have no doubt that in the event of the prisoners being convicted of having committed acts of hostility against her Majesty's Government, they will be hung as traitors and malcontents.

INTENSE ARDOR OF THE CANADIAN TROOPS.

Nothing is so striking to the visitor to Canadian territory, as the martial ardor displayed by the volunteer and regular troops, now on duty in the various garrisons and towns along the Eastern frontier. The men have been so completely harassed and annoyed by the constant and repeated calls upon their time and patience, by the threatened movements of the Fenian Brotherhood and their nonsensical army, that now the invasion has been really attempted, they are only disappointed that they failed to find an opportunity to show their strength in a regular pitched battle. I hazard nothing in saying that had it not been for the impetuosity of the Home Guards and the armed citizens along the lines, the Fenian invaders would have suffered more severely. The result of the invasion is, however, a happy one, for which the Canadians have avenged those volunteers who fell four years ago at Ridgeway. They have no losses to regret, a singularly bright feature in the picture compared with the view afforded in 1866.

CONTRADICTION OF FALSE RUMORS.

I find that there are many statements of alleged facts, connected with the late movement, in active circulation on both sides of the line, and, as usual in such cases, the rumors gain in volume at every recital. Among the more ridiculous of these are the statements that the Prince was present on the frontier during the progress of hostilities; another is that the Canadians imitated the prairie Indians in mutilating and insulting the remains of the Fenian ROWE, who fell at Cook's Four Corners. They did nothing of the kind, simply giving the body of the man decent burial, and erecting over his shallow grave a cairn of stones as a monument to the brave manner of ROWE's death. Ridiculous stories of outrages, committed by the Canadians on United States soil at Trout River, were industriously circulated and partially believed at St. Albans and Malone, and on this side there are many intelligent people who firmly believe that the Fenians were permitted by the residents of the towns already mentioned, to equip themselves in their streets for the proposed foray on the frontier. Instead of correcting these and kindred rumors, the Canadian newspapers gravely repeat each and all in their eager efforts to fill the columns with "news" of the Fenian movements. Of course such a state of affairs is to be expected, but it is unfortunate, nevertheless, as the existing excitement is by no means allayed, and the antagonistic feelings, such as they are, are only intensified and embittered. I am only too happy to bear witness to the healthy tone of public sentiment on this side, and am glad to find that the prompt action of the United States Government in checking the Fenian movement, is appreciated here at its full value. The fact is universally admitted here that the Canadian Government is deeply indebted to President GRANT's Administration for the actual failure of the so-called invasive movement, for Canadians all seem to realize that if the Fenians had received only a *quasi* support from our Government, the effort at resistance would have proved a more serious one than it did. The present cordial relations existing between the Ottawa and Washington authorities will, no doubt, lead to important results in the future and extinguish many former differences in border relations and government. G. F. W.

The Williamstown Riot—A Card from the Conductor—No Shots Fired by the Troops.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 3.—Mr. TULLER, a conductor on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, has published the following card:

To the Press of the Country:

Having seen a dispatch to the Press stating that the United States troops fired on the Fenians during the riot at Williamstown, N. Y., on the 1st of June, I beg leave to give, in justice to the troops and their commander, Lieut. GEO. W. DESHLER, First Artillery, a correct statement of the affair. On the arrival of the train at Williamstown, a few New-York roughs left the train and got into a dispute at a hotel. The train starting before they got on board some of their party cut loose the cars, containing about 250 Fenians and forty roughs. The Fenians demurred at this and a riot commenced, the roughs drawing their revolvers and shooting in every direction. At this stage of the affair, having run back my train, and considering the lives of my passengers in danger, I requested Lieut. DESHLER to interfere and put a stop to it. He did so, in a most gallant manner, having to lead his men some distance up a steep bank under a heavy fire before he could form. Then having formed, with six men he called upon the rioters to disperse, and charged in front of his party with fixed bayonets. Without firing a shot the disturbance was quelled, and the rioters were in the cars in less than five minutes after the charge was made.

W. H. TULLER,
Conductor R., W. and O. R. R.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

An announcement printed elsewhere gives a full list of the artists engaged for the Beethoven Festival to occur week after next, at the American Institute Coliseum. We recapitulate the names of the solo performers and of the principal musicians, for the purpose of record. The directors have positively secured the vocal co-operation of Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, Mrs. Howard Paul, Mme. Gazzaniga, Miss Hersee, Miss McCulloch, Mrs. Seguin, Mlle. Canissa, Mme. Rotter, Mme. Johannsen, Mlle. Dziuba, Mme. Anna Bishop, Signor Brignoli, Signor Lefranc, Mr. Castle, Herr Habelmann, Signor Filippi, Mr. Nordblom, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Lotti, Herr Herrmanns, Mr. Whitney, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Drayton, Signor Petrilli, Signor Reyna, Signor Susini, Signor Randolti, Mr. H. Peakes and Mr. W. Formes. The principal choral aid will be supplied by the Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston, numbering 500 members, while local organizations and societies from the neighboring towns will swell the mass to 3,000 voices. A coliseum organ, especially built for the occasion, will strengthen an orchestra of 550 members and four military bands, the last named bodies being Gilmore's Boston Band, and Dodworth's, Grafulla's and Downing's Bands, from this City. To the list of conductors already printed, and embracing Messrs. BERGMANN, ZERRAHN, MARETZEK and PECH, is to be added the name of Mr. CARL ROSA. It is evident that if the Boston Festival had the merit of relative originality, it presented no combination of great and varied talent at all approaching that promised by the management of this year's musical demonstration.

CONCERT AT THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

An interesting concert was given, Thursday evening, at the Holy Trinity Church, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. An exhibition of the new grand organ was offered by Messrs. Warren, Burnap, Danforth and Daniels, and Miss Nettie Sterling and Mrs. C. H. Bosworth sang to the general delight. The audience was very numerous.

PAREPA-ROSA IN BROOKLYN.

Mme. ROSA and her company sing "Oberon" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night.

BLIND CONCERT.

Seven blind artists, organists, violinists and vocalists, will give a concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today at 4 o'clock, in aid of their publishing association.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER AND MISS LECLERCQ.

The farewell performances of these distinguished artists take place this afternoon and this evening. Today, "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," with Miss LECLERCQ in a character which she fills with unsurpassable truthfulness, variety of expression and grace, and "The Corsican Brothers," with Mr. FECHTER as the *Di Franchi*, will constitute the entertainment. To-night, the two performers will close their engagement by a representation of "The Lady of Lyons."

WALLACK'S THEATER.

This afternoon and this evening the closing performances of the season at Wallack's Theater may be attended. By day, "Americans in Paris" and "Is She Jealous" will be acted; by night, the representation will have for material LOVEL's comedy of "Love's Sacrifice."

MISS THOMPSON'S BENEFIT.

Niblo's Theater was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the benefit performance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON. "The Little Rebel" and "Ixion" were acted, and at the close of the extravaganza Miss THOMPSON addressed the audience briefly and promised a speedy return.

HAYTI.

Capture of the Notorious Siffra—Peace at Last—Return of United States Consul Weiner—Legislature—Paper Money—Business Overdone.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUX CAYES, Saturday, May 14, 1870.

The dispersion and capture of the band of outlaws under the command of the notorious SIFFRA, has been finally completed by the capture of the scoundrel himself, after he had for many weeks eluded the vigilance of the Government troops, who searched the woods foot by foot. He is expected here today, and will be immediately brought to trial for his many crimes. No pity is felt here for him, and it is not at all likely that he will obtain any mercy. The taking of this man ends the last of the movements in the South consequent upon the late revolution, so that there is every reason to expect perfect quiet for the present, for the first time in nearly three years.

United States Consul WEINER, who went at the request of SAGET to offer terms to the rebels, and was held by their chief, DELGRACE JACQUET, as a hostage for the safety of his own life, was, on the surrender of the Picquets, taken by JACQUET into the mountains. But after JACQUET himself was captured and shot, Mr. WEINER was allowed by his captors to return, and he is now safe at his post at Jeremie.

The Legislature is in session at Port-au-Prince, and has a great deal of work before it. The paper-money question, which is exciting the attention of all classes, will be taken up, and it is hoped that some plan for relief from the present difficulties may be arrived it. Business is rather overdone at present. The impetus given it by the restoration of peace has carried it a little too far. Fourteen vessels have arrived at Port-au-Prince from Boston during the past month, bringing large freights. Besides this, we have a number of sailing vessels and two steamers from New-York, with full and assorted cargoes.

Exchange, 280.

Letter from Admiral Farragut.

Admiral FARRAGUT was invited by the Committee of Arrangements to be present at the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers in Knoxville, Tenn., on Memorial Day, and in reply sent the following interesting letter:

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 23, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind communication of the 19th inst., inviting me to revisit the scenes of my childhood, and unite with you in your proposed commemoration on the 30th inst., of decorating the graves of the gallant men who fell in defense of our Union; and, at the same time, tendering me your "friendly hospitalities."

I cannot well express to you the pain it gives me to decline an invitation, the acceptance of which would afford me so much gratification. I have long anticipated, with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, a visit to scenes which are indelibly impressed upon my memory, and the renewal of associations long severed by the decrees of fortune; but my health still denies me the privilege of gratifying this desire, and I must, therefore, indulge the hope that the opportunity may yet be granted me, when I assure you nothing will give me more real pleasure than the visit you have so kindly proposed.

Accept, gentlemen, my sincerest thanks for the friendly and complimentary terms in which you have conveyed the invitation; and, rest assured, that your kind expressions will not be among the least of the many gratifying evidences I have received of the unchanging confidence of my fellow-citizens.

Assuring you of my sympathies in your sad commemoration on the 30th inst., and reiterating my sincere gratitude for your very friendly invitation, I remain, gentlemen, very truly and respectfully, Your friend and fellow-citizen,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral United States Navy.

The Sunday Dance Question in Milwaukee.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, June 1.

It has been stated that the Turners of this city, a large, powerful and wealthy organization, were about to contest the legality of the Sunday dance-house ordinance. While laying claim to no particular regard for the Sabbath over any other day in the week, the Turners protest they are not a law-breaking people, and that they are not only willing but anxious, to obey all just statutes, whether objectional to them or not. They say that the new ordinance encroaches upon their religious and civil rights; nevertheless, if it is decided by the authorities to be constitutional, they shall submit without a murmur. To test this constitutionality is their object, and to do this they are now raising the necessary money. When everything is ready they will get up a dance, furnish the evidence against themselves if necessary, and on the following day bring the responsible parties into Court at the request of the authorities, that a trial may take place. If the verdict is against them the matter will be taken to superior Courts on appeal; and if there the verdict is sustained, that is the end of it, and they will have nothing further to do with Sunday dancing. The Turners have retained some of the best legal talent in the city to look after their case.

POLICE TRIALS.

Unseasonable Fits—Encouraging Private Detectives—Dismissal of the Somnolent Sergeants.

The following are the most important of the cases which were tried before Police Commissioner BRENNAN yesterday:

MICHAEL NOLAN, patrolman Twenty-third Precinct, was charged with neglect of duty, the specification being that he was asleep in the sitting-room of the Station-house when he should have been upon post. The roundsman testified to this effect. NOLAN attempted to badger the witnesses against him in the usual style of "Station-house lawyers," but was cut short by a reference of the case to the Board.

PHILIP SMYTH, patrolman of the First Precinct, was charged with improper conduct, it being alleged that a citizen inquiring for a detective he referred him to two private agencies, and did not inquire his business. SMYTH admitted that he had done so, but stated that the citizen had asked distinctly where he could find a private detective, and he thought it was his duty to give such information as he had. The offense of SMYTH was in giving reference to private detectives instead of sending inquirers for aid in Police matters to the Station-house, and Commissioner BRENNAN reprobating the course of the officer referred the case to the Board.

JOHN R. GROO, roundsman, late in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was charged by Capt. BURDEN with neglect of duty in standing on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue for three hours, from 1:10 A. M. to 4:03 A. M., instead of visiting the men. The case grew out of complaints made by GROO against officers which he obtained by waiting there. Commissioner BRENNAN remarked that he was glad the complaint had been made, as it was desirable to get a decision of the Board in the matter. For himself, he said, he entirely disapproved of the practice of roundsmen waiting for long periods of time for the purpose of detecting one or two officers in derelictions and thereby neglecting the entire Precinct. The case was referred to the Board.

SILAS MCARTHUR, Twenty-fifth Precinct, was charged with improper conduct by CHARLES J. MURPHY, No. 109 Pearl-street, who stated that MCARTHUR had outrageously abused a woman at the corner of Broadway and Worth-street. The accused stated that he had positive orders from Capt. MILLS to remove all beggars from Broadway, and in removing the woman, who was begging, he had used no violence whatever. This view of the matter being corroborated by Mr. VAN NESS and Mr. GROSNER, Broadway merchants, whose stores are near the scene of the alleged outrage, the charge against MCARTHUR was dismissed.

Roundsman SCHULTZ and Patrolman WESTON, Tenth Precinct, were charged with clubbing MORRIS BROCKMAN, No. 33 Bowery. He is the keeper of a low concert-saloon, one of the vilest resorts of the east side, and has had frequent collisions with the Police, and has several times appeared as complainant against them. On this occasion there was one of the usual disturbances in the saloon, and BROCKMAN was arrested by SCHULTZ and WESTON on a charge of larceny, and it was alleged that while in custody, on the way to the Station-house, he was brutally clubbed by the two officers, to which fact there were several witnesses, one being Sergeant SAUNDERS, of the Tenth Precinct.

The case was referred to the Board, with a significant remark from Commissioner BRENNAN that the investigation would probably extend much further than as to the alleged outrage upon BROCKMAN.

The sensation of the day was found in the last cases, being the complaints of Superintendent JOURDAN against Sergeants GEO. W. TOWNSEND, Third Precinct; WALTER L. SANDFORD, Second Precinct, and WM. J. ROBINSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, for neglect of duty. The first-named was not present, having submitted the case. As to SANDERS, Superintendent JOURDAN testified that between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday morning, he went to the Second Precinct Station-house, found all the lights turned down to a glimmer, and no one in the office. After searching about some time, he found SANDFORD lying down on the table in the back room. The accused admitted the fact, and had very little to say in extenuation. The Superintendent had about the same state of facts as to ROBINSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who was also lying down in the back room, but had taken the precaution to put the doorman, who has since been dismissed, and Patrolman LYNCH, who was also tried for neglect of duty, on guard in the office, but they were also unfortunately caught napping by Superintendent JOURDAN. ROBINSON fought hard to explain away the dilemma in which he was placed. Subsequently the Board met in the room of President BOSWORTH, and Sergts. SANDFORD, ROBINSON and TOWNSEND were dismissed from the Department.

Reckless Firing in the Street—Two Persons Wounded.

AUGUST SANDFORD and CHARLES SOMERS, colored boys, became involved last night in an affray at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-first-street, during which SANDFORD fired at his opponent with a revolver, but the shot missing him took effect in the left arm of GEO. POWELL, a boy who was looking on, but not causing a serious wound. A second shot was fired by SANDFORD, which also went astray, striking Mrs. CASSMAN, of No. 278 Seventh-avenue, who was passing, in the face, making a very serious wound. She was taken to her home by the Police, who also endeavored to apprehend the careless ruffians, but only SOMERS was caught, who was arrested by Officer FLEMING, of the Twentieth Precinct, the other, and the one who had done the firing, making his escape and being still at large. The affair created intense excitement in the neighborhood, as numerous lives were imperiled by this wanton use of a pistol in a crowded locality.

Fires in May.

The report of the Fire Marshal gives the following statistics for May: There were 65 fires during the month, of these 11 were caused by carelessness of occupants; 6 were caused by defective flues; 8 by kerosene; 2 by overheated stoves; 2 by incendiaries; 11 were of unknown origin, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was twenty-nine; between $100 and $1,000 seventeen; between $1,000 and $5,000 ten; between $5,000 and $10,000, two; between $10,000 and $20,000, four; between $20,000 and $50,000, two; over $50,000, one—sixty-five; loss on buildings, $25,385; loss on stock, $235,645; total, $261,030; insurance on buildings, $296,000; insurance on stock, $540,650; total, $836,650. Comparative statement of fires, losses and insurance: For May, 1869, number of fires, fifty-eight; May, 1870, sixty-five; loss May, 1869, $299,003; May, 1870, $261,030; insurance May, 1869, $1,498,850; May, 1870, $836,650.

Arrest of a Confidence Operator.

On the 15th of February last, AUGUSTUS LATZ, being on his way to Germany, fell into the jaws of one of the pier-sharks known as JACOB OTTO, of No. 4 Carlisle-street, who was not only kind enough to exchange his greenbacks into gold, but also assisted him to place the belt which should have contained $400 in gold about his waist, without permitting him to take the trouble of examining it. When four days out at sea, LATZ took off his belt to gloat over his treasure, and found a worthless metal instead of gold. Returning to the City as soon as possible, he applied to Superintendent JOURDAN for relief, and a warrant having been obtained from Justice DOWLING, OTTO was arrested, last evening, by Detective TILLY, of the Central Police. The accused was locked up last night at the Central Police Office, and will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

The Long Island Billiard Championship—Rogers Victorious.

The last game in the series at the Brooklyn Assembly Rooms for the championship of Long Island, was played last night between Messrs. KIRKLY and ROBERTS, and was won by the latter by 118 points. KIRKLY gets the second prize. Mr. SAMUELLS, at the close of the game, presented the cues to the victors. The first is valued at $250, and the second at $100. AARON VANDEWERKER has challenged the winner and the challenge has been accepted, the game to be played sometime within the next three months. The following is the general score:

	Games Won.	Lost.	Best Run.	Av'ge.
Rogers	5	0	84	15 7-33
Kirkly	4	1	78	16⅝
Roberts	1	4	69	10
Campbell	1	4	42	8 10-37
Upham	2	3	90	12⅓
Croft	2	3	57	11⅛

Fatal Accident on the Flushing Railroad.

Yesterday morning as the 10½ express train on the Flushing and North-side Railroad from Hunter's Point was passing the Winfield Station CHAS. N. GRIFFIN, one of the firm of GRIFFIN & CARPENTER, importers and jobbers in cloth, No. 48 Franklin-street, this City, and residing at Whitestone, was run over and fatally injured. It seems that he was waiting for a train on the Long Island Railroad, and as that road has no depot at the station he stopped in the Flushing depot. As the train was coming toward Winfield Mr. GRIFFIN was standing on the platform and deliberately walked down the steps at the end of the platform and attempted to cross before the approaching train, which does not stop at this station. It is supposed that the unfortunate man must have thought the train approaching was the Long Island train, as he made the remark: "There comes my train." The two railroads run parallel here, and people are often deceived with the trains, and passengers for the Long Island trains often occupy the Flushing depot, thereby making the situation more dangerous, as to reach the platform of the former road two tracks have to be crossed. It will be remembered that an employe of the Long Island Road was killed a short time since while attempting to cross in this manner. Mr. GRIFFIN had his skull fractured and one of his legs broken in two places, and it is feared is injured internally. Dr. WRIGHT, of Winfield, attended him, as did also Dr. REIMUS, of College Point, sent down by the Company for that purpose. They pronounce his injuries fatal. Upon his person was found a check for $40 and $9 in cash. Mr. GRIFFIN was taken home by a special train provided by the Company.

BRENTANO announces, in his semi-weekly bulletin elsewhere, all the popular new books of the season and some fine illustrated editions of old ones.

Petroleum as Fuel.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, May 27.

Ever since the discovery of petroleum, its utilization as a fuel, especially for the generation of steam, has engaged the attention of engineers, and innumerable experiments have been made, but until recently without practical results. None of the methods that have been tried hitherto have produced the perfect combustion that is necessary if the oil is to be brought into general use as a fuel, and in the most promising experiments, such as those carried on under the auspices of the Navy Department, a deposit of solid carbon resulted that speedily closed up the tubes of the boiler and baffled the engineers. It was the general opinion among engineers, however, that there was a way, and almost of necessity a very simple one, for producing the perfect combustion of the oil which would render its application to steam boilers safe and desirable. It is believed that this method has now been discovered and the great problem solved by the invention of Messrs. WHIPPLE & DICKERSON, by which the petroleum is vaporized by means of superheated steam, and then burned in combination with superheated steam. In this way the petroleum itself does not come in contact with the flame, while by opening a jet of highly heated steam into the vapor of the oil a more perfect combustion and a more intense heat are produced than by any other known method. This invention has been brought to such a state of perfection that it can readily be applied to boilers of every description, and there appears to be no reason why, in a large number of instances at least, it should not bring petroleum into use for steam-generating purposes as a substitute for coal and other fuels. For some time past the apparatus of Messrs. WHIPPLE & DICKERSON has been in practical operation at the hollow-ware foundry of BARROW, SAVERY & Co., Front and Reed streets, and yesterday it was inspected by a number of members of the Press and others interested. The saving in the cost of fuel is estimated at from thirty to fifty per cent., and it does the work in a much better manner than coal ever did. With the petroleum it is easy to maintain a constant equal pressure of sixty pounds of steam per gauge, whereas with coal the pressure could scarcely ever be raised above forty, and when heavy work was being done it was not possible to keep a pressure of more than twenty-five or thirty pounds per gauge. The importance of keeping an equal pressure at all times will be apparent to all who use steam in factories and mills, and as there is no cleaning of fires or throwing on fresh fuel, it is easy to regulate the apparatus so that a constant and uniform heat is maintained without the slightest difficulty. This invention seems to be particularly applicable to locomotive engines, and in order to make a practical test the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has turned over one of its locomotives to Messrs. WHIPPLE & DICKERSON for the purpose of experiment. There are doubtless many matters of detail with regard to the application of this method of burning petroleum that require to be perfected before it can be brought into universal use, but the main problem appears to be solved satisfactorily, and the rest is but a question of time and ingenuity.

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Hecker's Farina.

In the Summer season there is no healthier, or more palatable food than HECKER'S Farina. It is light, agreeable, easily digested, and for puddings or jellies is unrivaled. Sold by all grocers.—*Advertisement.*

44,000.—We have this week reached the number of 44,000 patients on our scroll, for whom we have drawn teeth with the gas, and without one accident. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

To-morrow's TIMES—SUNDAY, JUNE 5—will contain full reports of the SPRING MEETING OF THE JOCKEY CLUB AT JEROME PARK TODAY, with pen-pictures of the scenes, the people, and the turnouts, which it is expected will be unusually gay and interesting, should the weather be fine.

Also, the usual quantity of extracts from CURRENT LITERATURE, which has so long been a pleasant feature of the Sunday edition;

Numerous letters from numerous correspondents about COUNTRY BOARD, relating unhappy experiences, containing hints to farmers which they will do well to heed, and valuable suggestions to those City people who intend to seek board in the country during the hot season;

Another article on SUMMER RETREATS giving useful information regarding places of resort along the Hudson, and on the Connecticut and Jersey shores and Staten Island; attractions for visitors; hotel and boarding-house accommodations; access to and from the City by railroads:—

Article on CARD ETIQUETTE; all about cards, billet-doux, notes of invitation; stationery at large considered as a fine art, &c., &c.

Also, NOTES ON AMUSEMENTS at home and abroad; plays and players; theatrical and musical announcements for the coming week; review of the last:—

Also, summaries of FOREIGN AND RELIGIOUS NEWS; the latest City news, and news from all parts of the world by telegraph and mails, and from our own correspondents.

The SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES, circulating largely as it does among the best classes of readers in the City and surrounding places, is an excellent advertising medium. Advertisers who intend employing its columns will notice that, in order to insure proper classification, advertisements for this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by or before 8½ o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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MARRIED.

BAKER—MILBANK.—On Wednesday, June 1, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, WILLIAM M. BAKER to EMMA LOUISE, second daughter of the late Charles W. Milbank, both of this City.

BRAUTIGAM—SEARS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, June 1, by Rev. J. L. Maxwell, FREDERICK A. BRAUTIGAM to SOPHIE S. SEARS, all of the above place.

FELLOWS—BEYER.—On Thursday, June 2, 1870, by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., at the English Lutheran Church of St. James, Mr. JAMES FELLOWS to Miss LENA, daughter of George H. Beyer, Esq., all of this City.

HOGAN—ABORN.—Wednesday, June 1, at Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., STEPHENS MASTERS HOGAN to JOSEPHINE WALLACE ABORN, daughter of R. W. Aborn, Esq., all of this City.

LITTELL—JACKSON.—On Thursday, June 2, at Grace Church, Elk Ridge, Md., by Right Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., assisted by Rev. T. Gardiner Littell, EMLEN T. LITTELL, of New-York, to ELIZABETH DUVAL, daughter of Rev. William G. Jackson, D. D., of Elk Ridge.

NIVEN—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, June 1, at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard, Rev. THORNTON M. NIVEN, of Dobbs Ferry, to ELIZABETH W., youngest daughter of the late Rev. William B. Lewis, of Brooklyn.

SKIDMORE—MESSENGER.—On Thursday, June 2, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. B. H. Paddock, D. D., SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, of Great Neck, L. I., to ROSA A., daughter of Harry Messenger, Esq., of Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN—BENTON.—At Morris, Conn., on Wednesday, June 1, 1870, by Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., ALFRED SCHERMERHORN, of New-York, to CHARLOTTE N., daughter of Hon. H. Benton, of Morris, Conn.

WEST—CLEMENT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. West, CHARLES S. WEST to MARION, daughter of the late Albert G. Clement. No cards.

WEBSTER—BARRETT.—On Thursday, June 2, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. JESSE T. WEBSTER, of Detroit, Mich., to JULIA CARTER BARRETT, niece of Wm. C. Barrett, of this City. Detroit papers please copy.

WOOD—HIGGINS.—On Thursday, June 2, by Rev. Mr. Walker, at his residence, EDWARD WOOD to SARAH H. HIGGINS, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Winona, Minn., on Wednesday, the 1st inst., Dr. J. R. ANDREWS, of this City, aged 52 years.

Friends of the family and members of the medical profession are invited to attend the funeral from the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on Sunday, at 1½ P. M.

BREWSTER.—In Worthington, Mass., Sunday May 29, at the residence of his brother, MARSHALL BREWSTER, of New-York City, aged 51 years.

Western papers please copy.

BOYD.—Thursday, June 2, JOHN BOYD, Jr., in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 17 East 31st-st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Funeral services at Trinity Cemetery.

BRADEN.—On Friday, 3d inst., after a short but severe illness, MARY ANN BRADEN, relict of John Braden, in the 64th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Aitken, No. 14 St. Luke's place, (Leroy-st.,) on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CRANE.—On Saturday, May 28, at his residence in Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., JOHN P. CRANE, for many years a resident of this City. He lived an upright man, and died in Christian faith and hope.

CHARLES.—On Thursday, June 2, at the residence of her uncle, Thos. Murphy, No. 38 East 39th-st., ELIZABETH FRANCES MURPHY, wife of Richard P. Charles, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, on Monday, at 10 A. M., when a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

HASSELL.—Thursday, June 2, KATE T. HASSELL, aged 18 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, on Sunday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LARNED.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at 1 o'clock A. M., June 3d, JOS. G. E. LARNED, Attorney-at-Law, aged 51 years.

Funeral, on Sunday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 345 East 19th-street.

LISSELS.—On Friday morning, June 3, WILLIE, son of William and Caroline Lissels, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, June 5, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents No. 402 Madison-st.

MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, June 1, ELISA BARCLAY, wife of Geo. S. Mitchell, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to her funeral, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Stranger, University Building, University-place.

MOSS.—On Thursday morning, June 2, THOMAS RUTTER, eldest son of John H. and Charlotte Moss, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, 89th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, on Saturday, June 4, at 4 P. M.

WYCKOFF.—On Thursday, June 2, GERRIT P. WYCKOFF, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Reformed Church, Flatlands, at 2½ o'clock P. M., today.

Cars leave Flatbush Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALDRON.—On Friday morning, June 3, WILLIAM F. WALDRON, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 228 West 43d-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NOTICE.

The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

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The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, June 4, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 M., and at all Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40 A. M.; C and D, 11:20 A. M.; E and F, 11:05 A. M.
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but will be
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, the attendance was light, and only one piece of property was disposed of. The sale was made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., and consisted of a brown-stone-front house and lot, known as No. 133, on the north side of West Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The lot is 20x100.5, and the house 20x50. R. L. LARREMORE was the purchaser, at $22,600. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court; PHILO T. RUGGLES, referee.

The business of the week will conclude with a sale today, on the premises, of sixty villa plots, located at Passaic, N. J., under the direction of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER. The sale is a positive one, and will take place at 1 P. M. A special excursion train over the Erie Railway will convey free, all such as desire to attend, and on the arrival of the train on the ground a collation will be served. The lots are handsomely situated, on high ground, on both sides of Bloomfield-avenue, with a flagged walk to the Erie Station. Tickets for the sale, and additional information, can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

On Monday the MELLICK BROS'. sale of lots on Dundee Lake, in this same vicinity, also takes place, and ninety very desirable plots are offered. This sale will take place at noon, and such as desire to attend will take the 10¼ A. M. train on the Erie Road, returning at 5 P. M. Free tickets are issued for the excursion. These lots are some of the most attractive put up at auction during the season, and will undoubtedly command good prices. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, and all the lots are so situated as to overlook it. The property is within seven minutes' walk of the station, and only forty minutes distant from New-York. A cottage, together with one acre of ground, is to be sold with the other lots. Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place on Thursday, the 9th inst.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3-story brown-stone house and lot, n. s. 47th-st., 460 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 20x100.5, house 20x50....$22,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 50x100	$17,500
Bleecker-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Broadway, 27.6x100	25,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 397 ft. e. of Broadway, 27.6x100, 2-15 part	3,333
Broome-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Mangin-st., 25x75	4,650
Carmine-st., w. s., 120 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20x110	6,800
Goerck-st., e. s., 160 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100	6,800
Greenwich and Thames sts., n. e. corner, 33x79.11	nom.
Houston-st., East, n. s., No. 336, 23x74.9x23x76.2	11,350
Macdougal-st., e. s., No. 114, 25x100	9,000
Madison-st., s. s., 172 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 24x90	9,000
Mitchell-place, n. s., 108 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80.10	13,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	23,000
Roosevelt-st. and Bowery, s. e. corner, 98x100x24.11	20,000
Suffolk-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Houston-st., 19.4x75	14,600
40th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th-av., 33x1 block	13,500
49th-st., s. s., 21 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21.6x75	30,000
50th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100	9,750
50th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100	24,000
63d-st., n. s., 220 ft. n. of 3d-av., 16.x100.5	14,050
71st-st., n. s., 410 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102	25,000
77th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102	4,000
78th-st., s. s., 366 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x102	14,150
79th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 5x102x2x102	2,000
105th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x100	6,000
120th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	6,000
Avenue B, e. s., 62 ft. n. of 18th-st., 20x93	16,000
2d-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x81	16,500
2d-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Houston-st., 26x75.4	22,000
2d-av. and 12th-st., s. e. corner, 20.7x100	10,000
3d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 115th-st., 21.10x118	6,000
4th-av., e. s., 21 ft. n. of 127th-st., 75x70	8,775
9th-av., e. s., 78 ft. s. of 17th-st., 26.3x100	6,500
11th-av. and 40th-st., n. w. corner, 172.9x71x108x20	37,000
Leases Recorded.	
Washington-st., No. 724, 5 years, per year	$550
9th-st., No. 82, East, 5 years—1 year, $2,500, and 4 years, per year	3,000
17th-st., No. 115, West, 2 years, per year	1,700
7th-av. and 42d-st., n. w. corner, 6 years, per year	8,500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Columbia-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Pierpoint-st., 25x150	$45,000
Columbia-st., n. w. s., 350 ft. n. e. of Piermont-st., 25x150	10,000
Conselyea-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100	1,450
Carroll-st., s. s., 29 ft. e. of Court-st., 29.5x93	23,500
Dean-st., s. s., 125 f. e. of Flatbush-av., 25x59	3,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 78 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x100	7,500
Herkimer-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 40x100	6,400
High-st., s. s., 83 ft. e. of Gold-st., 83x135	16,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 60x100	4,000
Madison-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	
Rutledge-st., n. s., 181 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.3x100	7,000
Tillary-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Gold-st., 25x50	1,800
William-st. and Albany-av., s. e. corner, 130x308	4,000
White-st., n. s. 379 ft. e. of Brooklyn and Coney Island Plank road, 50x125	400
Webster-place, w. s., 103 ft. n. of Middle-st., 25x98	12,300
North 3d-st., s. s., 11 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25x70	1,400
South 5th-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 7th-st., 20x80	4,250
11th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16x90	6,000
11th-st., n. s., 213 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16x90	
18th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x150	900
20th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 25x80	1,900
26th-st., s. w. s., 300 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 50x100	4,000
Albany-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., 20x100	7,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 191 ft. e. of Washington-av., 20x100	7,000
Baltic and Shepard avs., s. e. corner, 100x250	3,350
Bennett-av., w. s., 185 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 100x100	1,200
Green and Tompkins avs., s. w. corner, 100x100	10,000
Nostrand-av., e. s., 96 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 19.4x100	7,000
Smith-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 75x100	8,000
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Broome-st., e. s., 210 ft., s. of Mercer-st., 27.6x100	$3,000
Mt. Pleasant-av., e. s., 175 ft. from Clark-st.	5,000
Halsted-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. from Miller-st., 25x100	800
Mulberry-st., e. s., adj. Carrington's property, 27x133	3,750
Columbia-st., e. s., 27.6x100	4,800
High-st., w. s., 65 ft. s. of Weeks-st., 85x335	10,000
Broome-st., e. s. 129 ft. n. of Court-st., 25x100	325
Clay-st., s. s., adjoining Jones' property, 86x102	5,000
Miller-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Frelinghuysen-av., 25x100	750
Hayes-st., w. s., 490 ft. s. of Dark-lane, 25x95	3,500
East Orange.	
Steuben-st., w. s., 130 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 50x150	$5,700
Park-st., n. s., 815 ft. e. of Washington-st., 100x258	25,000
Park-st., n. s., 815 ft. e. of Washington-st., 100x256	
Woodside.	
Belville-av., e. s., 31.10x435.7	$14,000
Jersey City.	
Waverley-st., Richard Fox's lot, 25x100	$600
4th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Brunswick-st., 12.6-12x50	2,300
Water-av. and Church-st., w. s., 24.8x75	1,500
Hoboken.	
Ferry-st., n. s., B. W. Gillett's lot, 75x100	$8,000
Greenville.	
Lot No. 11, block No. 1, Gould & Morrill's map	$400
Bayonne.	
Corner Oakland-av. and Avenue B, 202x190	$23,000
Corner Oakland-av. and Avenue A, 380x196	11,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES in the City, 35x100; north-east corner of Madison-av. and 39th-st. S. GLOVER, 47 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two-story extension; all the improvements; ground, 37 feet 6 inches by 100, on Pulaski-st., south side; first house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, Long Island; terms easy. De Kalb-avenue cars pass the street. Enquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house in Brooklyn, near Washington Park, or will be exchanged for a fine house in this City. Inquire of MACOMBER & BARKER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., upstairs, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-seat among the Granite Hills, located in the south-western corner of New-Hampshire, for health unsurpassed; land, buildings, fruit and water all fine; living trout-streams, and pond for fishing, sailing, or skating. Parties wishing to retire from the City during the Summer months will here find all the comforts of a home of their own for less cost than a short sojourn at a fashionable resort. For full particulars, address the proprietor, CHARLES W. CONWAY, Richmond, Cheshire County, N. H.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH—AN elegant double cottage containing fourteen rooms, and having all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; handsomely and completely furnished; located near Mansion House and Continental Hotel, and convenient to railroad depot; price, with furniture, $23,000; terms easy. Inquire of A. D. VAN DOREN, Long Branch, or B. F. CURTIS, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT NEWburg, on the Hudson, a modern-built brick and slate-roof country house and three acres of ground; house contains parlors, library, dining-room, ten bedrooms, bath and other conveniences; garden well stocked with fruit-trees and berries of all kinds; stable, carriage and poultry house on premises. Terms easy. Apply to F. W. RANKIN, No. 111 Liberty-st., upstairs, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT THE DUNDEE LAKE SALE, ON MONDAY, there will be offered an ornamental cottage house, containing nine rooms, with one acre of land, very nicely improved, and only seven minutes' walk from Clifton station. Free passes can be obtained of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FINE FRUIT FARM OF 115 acres near Dunellen, twenty-seven miles from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fine stream; splendid mountain scenery; will divide. Apply to Post-office Box No. 2,286 New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE Hudson River, at Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land, half a mile river-front; lodge, billiard-house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-st.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale or to let "Sonneck," a desirable country residence, furnished; terms easy. Apply to G. C. SATTERLEE, No. 172 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE for sale at Elizabeth, forty to fifty minutes from New-York; frequent communication at cheap rates by the most commodious railroad lines; house of twelve rooms, modern fittings, lawn, fruit-trees, one acre; price $15,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

FROM THE LOTS ON THE BANKS of Dundee Lake, to be sold at auction on MONDAY, most beautiful views can be obtained of the lake and river, the town of Passaic, Garrett Rock, Paterson and the entire valley, overlooking twenty miles of country. Maps and free tickets to be had of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—country-seat of eighteen acres or less; also cottage, fruits; river front; will rent.
C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to let. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large and well-furnished mansion, including fifty acres of highly-cultivated lawn, gardens, orchards and woodland, with numerous walks and carriage drives, situated near Hunt's Point, distant ten miles from the City Hall.

The out-buildings consist of extensive carriage-house and stables, barns, greenhouses, gardener's and gate cottages, gas-house, &c., all in complete order, and supplied with every convenience for the residence and homestead of a gentleman of taste and leisure, or for one doing business in the City. The place is directly on the new Southern Boulevard, and is accessible at all hours by cars and steam-boat, or by drive through Central Park.

To a good tenant it will be let or leased for two years at a low rent, during the absence of the owner abroad.

Applications to Box No. 1,470 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESIDENCES.

TO LET, for the season, a furnished cottage of eight rooms, beautifully located by the sea-side, with coach-house, stables, &c., and abundance of fruit trees of every kind; at a convenient distance from the City with daily access both ways; both fresh and salt water bathing. Address HIGHLANDS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A furnished cottage on the Hudson, with fourteen rooms, beautiful river view, to let, for July and August; only three-quarters of an hour from the City; five minutes' walk from depot; rent $150 per month. Apply to L. H., Box No. 119 Station D.

A LADY JUST HAVING TAKEN THE elegantly-furnished house No. 49 East 23d-st., second door from National Academy of Design, desires to rent a part of the house to a club of gentlemen.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 44 WEST 24TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs; is in the best of order, with all modern improvements; possession at once; rent $2.200. Apply to C. S. PECK, No. 945 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES, on road from Peekskill to Mahopac; ten rooms; rent $300, furnished at $500. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET FOR three months, a furnished house, finely located and beautifully shaded. Inquire of FRANCIS TOMES, or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO BANKS, BANKERS, TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c., &c.—TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS, an extra wide corner lot on Broadway, near Canal-st.; ground rent $25,000 per annum, and buildings to be paid for at the end of term, at a valuation not exceeding $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—TO LEASE, FOR A FRUIT STORE AND fine groceries, half the front of No. 180 Broadway, connecting with elegant wine and lunch rooms; newly fitted up; location unequaled; success certain. Apply immediately on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN OFFICE, furnished or unfurnished, above 45th-st. and on or east of Lexington-av.; English basement preferred. Address, with terms, H. D. J., Station D, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SEVERAL LOW-PRICED houses immediately, between Madison and Sixth avs. and from 30th to 59th sts. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS AND WATER-FRONTS ON Washington Heights and on the Dyckman estate. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY

Will sell at auction, on the premises,

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870,

At 12 M.,

On easy terms, and absolutely to the highest bidder.

351 VALUABLE LOTS,

Beautifully located, five minutes' walk from depot,

FLUSHING, L. I.

FORTY TRAINS DAILY

TO AND FROM NEW-YORK.

TIME, THIRTY MINUTES.

Combining with its accessibility and many advantages of churches, schools, gas, &c., all the advantages of a City residence and country home.

Take boat at 34th-st., East River, 10¼, or James-slip 10¼ A. M.; thence by special train direct to the property.

Maps and free tickets at Auctioneer's office, No. 10 Pine-st., and by E. F. MEAD,
No. 314 3d-av., under Bull's Head Bank.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

By order of WILLIAM M. TWEED, Esq.,

Commissioner of Public Works.

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, all buildings and parts of buildings taken by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed by the Supreme Court, for the widening and extension of Laurens-st., from Canal-st. to Waverley-place, in the City of New-York.

Which said buildings and parts of buildings are laid down on a certain map on file in the office of the

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,

MONDAY, JUNE 6,

AT 12 M. ON THE PREMISES,

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON.

90 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS

ON

DUNDEE LAKE,
PASSAIC, N. J.,

within seven minutes' walk of station, and only forty minutes from New-York by the Erie Railroad, with seventeen trains daily.

This property is absolutely unexceptionable. Extensive views, splendid drives, and fine fishing, boating and bathing in the lake.

There will also be offered a neat cottage containing eight rooms, one acre of land with stable.

Free tickets by the 10:15 train.

Liberal collation before the sale.

Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place on the 9th inst. at the same hour.

Maps and passes can be had of the auctioneers.

NO. 6 PINE-ST.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4,

AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

Positive sale, by order of Messrs. Danold and Bogert,

of

SIXTY VILLA PLOTS

AT

PASSAIC VILLAGE.

These lots are handsomely situated on very high ground, on both sides of Bloomfield-av., with flagged walks to the Erie Railway Station, within walking distance of the Paterson and Newark Railroad Station, and within TWO MINUTES' WALK of the DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The famous Passaic County Mineral Spring is but five minutes' walk from the property.

70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

In consequence of an unexpected delay in the completion of the bridge of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, over the Passaic River, it will be impossible to run a train over that road on the day of sale. Arrangements have been made, however, with the Erie Railway Company, by which parties wishing to attend the sale will be taken to Passaic by that road.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10—AT THE EXCHANGE Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway.

TREMONT.—A magnificent property, part of the Abraham Bassford estate, at Tremont, Westchester County, consisting of about 130 beautiful city lots, to be sold in plots of convenient size.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st.,

WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1870, at 4 P. M., on the premises.

Positive and unreserved sale, to close an estate. The well-known KNOWLTON PLACE, Tarrytown, consisting of a superior brick house, containing eleven rooms, in perfect repair, and about one and one-half acres of land, with a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. The location being retired, with fine river views, and being surrounded with finely-improved places, and yet only five minutes' walk from depot and landing, churches and schools, makes it a very desirable residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain. Parties can leave New-York on the 2 P. M. train, and return after the sale on the train arriving in New-York at 6½ P. M. Further particulars of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., or opposite the depot, Tarrytown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of the Department of Public Parks do ordain as follows:

All persons are forbidden

SECTION 1. To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

SEC. 2. To climb or walk upon the wall.

SEC. 3. To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

SEC. 4. To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

SEC. 5. To cut, break or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf or any of the buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

SEC. 6. Or to converse with, or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established within the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine and geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided that two days' previous notice of the sale thereof shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale, by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than goats and geese, two dollars, and the expense of keeping.

For each goat, four dollars, and the expense of keeping.

For geese, twenty-five cents each, and the expense of keeping.

The expense of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:

For each horse, dog or head of neat stock, fifty cents per day.

For each goat, swine or sheep, twenty cents per day.

For each goose, five cents per day.

If, within one month after the sale of any impounded animal, their former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of their sale.

SEC. 8. No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles per hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour.

SEC. 9. No vehicle shall be permitted on the "ride," or equestrian road, the same being devoted exclusively to equestrians; nor shall any vehicle, horse or animal of burden go upon any part of the Central Park except upon the "drive" and other carriage and transverse roads, and upon such places as are appropriated for carriages at rest.

SEC. 10. No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon the "drive" or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any part thereof, to the obstruction of the way, or to the inconvenience of travel, nor shall any person upon the Central Park solicit or invite passengers.

SEC. 11. No hackney-coach, carriage or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any part of the Central Park for the purpose of taking in any other passengers or persons than those carried to the Park by said coach, carriage or vehicle.

SEC. 12. No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Central Park, except previously licensed by the Board of the Department of Public Parks, nor shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.

SEC. 13. No omnibus or express wagon, with or without passengers, nor any cart, dray, wagon, truck or other vehicle carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other article, or solely used for the carriage of goods, merchandise, manure, or other articles, shall be allowed to enter any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.

SEC. 14. No threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language, shall be allowed on the Central Park, whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

SEC. 15. No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes or play at any game of chance at or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor to do any obscene or indecent act whatever on the Central Park.

SEC. 16. In case of an emergency, where life or property are endangered, all persons, if required so to do by the Superintendent or any of his assistants, shall remove from the portion of the Central Park specified by the Superintendent or his assistants, and remain off the same till permission is given to return.

SEC. 17. The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of June, July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 18. The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

SEC. 19. No person other than employes of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is open as above provided.

SEC. 20. No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

SEC. 21. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Works, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch, or portion of a tree, shrub, plant or flower.

SEC. 22. No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

SEC. 23. No person shall fire, discharge or set off in the Central Park, any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser, or double-header, nor any fire-works or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character, as the fireworks above specified.

SEC. 24. No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators up any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

SEC. 25. No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

SEC. 26. No person shall, without the consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

SEC. 27. No military or target company, or civic or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

SEC. 28. No fire-engine, hook-and-ladder, cart, hose, truck or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except the transverse roads, without the previous consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks.

SEC. 29. No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.

SEC. 30. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, shall light, make, or use any fire upon the Central Park.

SEC. 31. No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn, or turf of the Central Park, except when and where the word "common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass.

SEC. 32. No person arrested in the Central Park for violating any ordinance or any regulation of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall be conveyed before any Magistrate, nor shall any complaint be entered against any person until they shall have been brought before the Captain of the Central Park Police, or the chief officer in charge, and his approval of making such complaint first obtained by the officer making the arrest.

By order of the Department of Public Parks.
PETER B. SWEENY,
President of the Department of Public Parks.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE B. WALLIS, } Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON,

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE, ELEGANT LUNCH ROOM, also the fruit store, connected with the finest wine-room in the City, all on the same floor, newly decorated, location unequaled, can now be leased. Apply immediately on the premises, 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

$3,000—A PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in fancy fruits and fine groceries; large business already established; location unequaled; success certain. Apply on the premises, No. 180 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, AN interest in a first-class drug store. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

LEVY & BORG,

NO. 20 BROAD-ST.,

are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1870. }

An election of nine trustees of this Company, to take the places of the class whose term of service expires by limitation pursuant to the charter, and of one trustee to fill a vacancy in another class, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The polls for the election will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 2 o'clock afternoon.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE }
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on May 30, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JOSIAH LANE, OLIVER S. CARTER,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM BOLTON,
R. M. BLATCHFORD, OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
CALEB SWAN, JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
THOMAS W. GALE, SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHAS. WILLIAMS, HENRY PARISH,
D. B. FEARING, JOHN RYAN,
W. BLACKSTONE, ED. H. R. LYMAN,
ACTON CIVILL, R. W. BLEECKER,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, JOSEPH SPRAGUE,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held 31st May, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, }
No. 209 WALNUT-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870. }

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, held on 26th inst., the supplement to the Company's charter, passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and on 9th April approved by the Governor, was rejected unanimously by the shareholders' voting and by a majority of the shares.
GEO. H. MYERS,
Chairman.

Attest: LOUIS REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., }
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST. }
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 92½ and ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

(FREE OF U. S. TAX)

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.,

Offers New-York Sevens, (7,) About Twenty Years to Run, In Exchange for United States Government 6s,

THEREBY ADDING TEN PER CENT. (10) TO THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PARTY MAKING SUCH EXCHANGE.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this institution, for the ensuing year, will be held at
THE BANKING-HOUSE,
Avenue D, corner of 10th-st.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870.
Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

CORTLANDT L. PARKER,
BANKER,
No. 141 Broadway.

Dealer in Government Bonds, Railway Securities and Gold.

INVESTMENT ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

The coupons falling due June 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the office of
A. GOETTEL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

ONTARIO AND ERIE SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—A meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company will take place at their offices, in the town of Niagara, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1870, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers, adopting a prospectus and by-laws, and settling all other matters required for the immediate organization and capitalization of the Company. HENRY PAFFARD, Mayor of Niagara, President pro tem. ANGUS MORRISON, M. P., Secretary pro tem.—NIAGARA, 30th May, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. R. R. CO., }
CORNER OF 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., }
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, for election of Directors, will be held on MONDAY, June 13. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from June 5 to 15.
JOHN KERR, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HOME INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF

Long Island RR. Co.

These Bonds, the entire debt of the Company, are less than $13,000 per mile, are secured also by a large property at HUNTER'S POINT, and can be registered. They are due in 1898; interest payable May and November. Price, 90 and interest. For sale by

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,

where copy of mortgage can be seen.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.
J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON 9TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the ensuing year:

DAVID DOWS, JOHN VAN ARSDALE,
HOWEL HOPPOCK, HENRY ANSTICE,
MULFORD MARTIN, OGDEN HAGGERTY,
STEPHEN WRAY, MATT. VASSAR, JR.,
WILLIAM A. MARTIN, JOHN H. BROWER,
WM. H. JOHNSON, JESSE HOYT,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND, JOHN CASTREE,
PETER McMARTIN, JOHN HALSTED,
SAMUEL J. BERRY, B. H. VAN AUKEN,
JOSEPH FOULKE, WARREN HARRIOT,
JAS. O. SMITH, JAMES THOMPSON,
HENRY B. COWLES, A. S. HAMMERSLEY,
JOHN GIBNEY, RICH. B. DUYCKINCK,
FERD. DUYSTERS, WALTER W. PRICE,
JOHN D. JONES, C. L. SHARPSTEIN,
EDWARD ELSWORTH, DAVID MURRAY,
C. K. SUTTON, DANIEL O. ARCHER,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN, BENJ. P. KISSAM,
GEORGE LELAND, THOS. M. HOOKER,
M. V. B. FOWLER, BENJ. STEPHENS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, M. V. B. FOWLER was unanimously elected President, and DAVID QUACKINBUSH appointed Secretary.
JOHN CASTREE,
Chairman.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870. }

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 119 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twelve Directors of this Company will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 13th day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Dubuque, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. E. MASSEY, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 48 Exchange-place on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage either in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 27.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NO. 34 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of $2 per share (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st. The transfer-books will close on the 15th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 5th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE }
AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., }
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of seven cents per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, on and after SATURDAY, the 11th day of June inst. Transfer-books will be closed on Monday, June 6, and reopened June 12.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE have THIS DAY declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Treasurer, No. 123 Broad-st., on and after June 13. The transfer-books will be closed until that time.
By order of the Board.
STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26d-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from the 1st of July.
THOS. J. TAPPEN, Pres't.
JOHN S. KENYON, Sec'y.

FURNITURE.

A NEW FURNITURE-STORE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR

HAVE OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

FINE FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CORNICES AND MIRRORS,

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PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. R. D. GAMES, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on WHITSUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the sermon by Rev. WALTER WINDYER. Strangers in the City, and all persons desiring a free place of worship, are cordially invited to attend.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Souls Church, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS—On account of repairs in the Church of All Souls, the congregation will worship for the present in the Church of the Messiah in accordance with the generous invitation of their society. Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH will preach in the morning, June 5; Rev. Dr. BELLOWS in the evening. On the next Sunday Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the morning and Mr. HEPWORTH in the evening.

CITY MISSIONS, PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Missions, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:

1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, 70 Columbia st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17—Oliver Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 6½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 413 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
Open-air Services—Houston-st. square, 5 P. M.; Elizabeth-st., 3½ P. M.; Clarke-st., 5 P. M., and Worth-st., 7 P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING at Cooper Institute every SUNDAY EVENING, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. The meeting will be addressed on SUNDAY, June 5, by M. M. (Brick) POMEROY, Editor of the New-York *Democrat*, and Capt. THOMAS CHARTERS. Singing by the Marion Division Glee Club. ADAM CLARKE FLANAGAN, Past Grand Worthy Patriarch, will preside.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 4 o'clock P. M. in the open air in front of the Mission, by Rev. W. MESSITER, of this City, and by the Pastor in the chapel in the evening. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, at 10 o'clock A. M. Subject—*Jesus Christ and Public Opinion*; communion in afternoon at 3 o'clock; a full attendance of members is requested; preaching at 7½ in evening. Subject—*Religious Courage*.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Love feast on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

Strawberry and floral festival on the evenings of June 7 and 8. Proceeds for benefit of Sabbath-school.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Whitsunday Services—Please God, Divine service and the Holy Communion SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Pentecost sermon in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—WHITSUNDAY services at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes; 4½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach. All who have been confirmed in this church are invited to be present at either of the morning services to receive the Holy Communion.

TRINITY PARISH.—FREE CHAPEL OF St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery—Services WHITSUNDAY as follows: At 10½ A. M., when the clergyman in charge, Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN, will preach; at 3 P. M., a children's service, and at 7½ P. M., when a sermon will be preached by Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, D. D., in aid of the Church reading-rooms.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. R. FINLEY, D. D., of Lexington, Va., at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

"SONS OF GOD," "CHILDREN OF THE DEVIL." will be the topics of discourse MORNING and EVENING, at the East Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., SUNDAY, by Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS. All are invited.

REV. JOHN MILES, LATE OF THE Albany Bethel, will preach (D. V.) in the "Seamen's Mission," corner of Water and Dover sts., SUNDAY at 3 P. M. on *The Calm for the Tempest-Tossed.* Mr. MILES will also attend the prayer and conference meeting THIS EVENING at the Mission. Seats free.

1770 AND 1870, OR A CENTURY OF UNIVERSALISM IN AMERICA.—A discourse by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, at Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., (second floor,) SUNDAY, June 5, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SABBATH in the new Chapel at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. G. J. MINGINS will lead the exercises. Singing by the children.
WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. M. McG. DANA, Norwich, Conn., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Baccalaureate Address before the Class of 1870 will be delivered by the President, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (corner of 22d-st.,) Rev. Dr. Crosby's, at 8 P. M. SUNDAY, June 5.

TRINITY PARISH—FREE CHAPEL OF St. Chrysostom, 7th-av., corner of 39th-st.—Services on WHITSUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and at 3½ and 8 P. M. Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of the Parish, will preach in the evening.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

THE WORLD ON FIRE!—THE MESsenger of Christ will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free; subject—*The New Heavens and New Earth*—II. St. Peter, iii., 13. Friends of Christ invited.

THE BIBLE.—REV. OSCAR HUGO WILL preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, in Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. SARLES, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH will preach on SUNDAY, June 5, in the morning, and Rev. Dr. BELLOWS in the evening. Subject in the morning—*The Unitarian Idea of the Lord's Supper.*

TRINITY CHURCH.—WHITSUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 5, Rev. WILLIAM C. COOLEY will preach in behalf of the Church Reading-room. Text—*Come, now, Let Us Reason Together.* Service to commence at 4 o'clock. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. WILLIS. In the Morning—*God in the Church.* Evening—*Types of Character—the Persevering Man.*

REV. WILLIAM PAGE WILL PREACH on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts. In the EVENING their will be an Ordination of Elders.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY during the Summer months at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE held EVERY SABBATH, (D. V.,) in Lincoln Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister, to commence next Sabbath, June 5.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. ABBOTT BROWN, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, May 5, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Catechetical exercises for children at 3 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and at the New Enterprise, No. 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M. by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE, PASTOR OF Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sacrament services at 3½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. S. M. McARTHUR, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—Sunday services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Next SUNDAY, June 5, celebration of Whitsunday.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Cities of Deluge.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 11 A. M. and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of our Savior, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. S. R. JOHNSON will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. C. C. FOOTE will speak on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont....SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT....Lemarie....SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE....Duchesne....SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE....Rousseau....SATURDAY, July 23

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

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Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA	June 4	DACIAN	June 15
IOWA	June 8	ANGLIA	June 18
CAMBRIA	June 11	SIDONIAN	June 22

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, June 1	Calabria, Thurs., June 16
Palmyra, Wednes., June 8	Scotia, Wednes., June 22
Abyssinia, Thurs., June 9	Malta, Wednes., June 22
Java, Wednesday, June 15	Cuba, Wednesday, June 29
Tripoli, Wednes., June 15	Tarifa, Wednes., June 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.

Return tickets....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. Freeman....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard....June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth..June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray..June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price....July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green....July 13, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75 and $100	Steerage	$30
To London	80 and 105	To London	35
To Paris	90 and 115	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE INMAN STEAMSHIP CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from Pier No. 45 North River on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 P. M., taking a limited number of steerage passengers only, at $30 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

STEERAGE PASSAGE

To Liverpool Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.

THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Webster, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Andrews, Saturday, June 25, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL FROM BOSTON.

Cunard steam-ship SIBERIA on SATURDAY, June 4.

Cabin passage, gold....$80
Steerage, currency....30

For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

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Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

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Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 4.—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, June 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, June 2 only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5, Bowling-green, New-York.

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ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, June 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, via Nassau, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, June 23.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

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CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmermann, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

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FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP MERCEDITA, Capt. Starkey,

On SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

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SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

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STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

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FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

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The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH, Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers, 8:17 A. M. and 3:46 P. M.; for freight, 7:40 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 20,) for SHARON SPRINGS. Fare $4 25 from New-York and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. Jay L. Clark, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 8 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing 12 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th st., at 12½ noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 8¾ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9¾ A. M. Will connect with night express train at 8 P. M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line. THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 3d....6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 2d....7 A. M.
Saturday, 4th....11 A. M.	Friday, 3d....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th....9 A. M.	Monday, 6th....9 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th....10 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th....1 P. M.
Thursday, 9th....11 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th....2 P. M.
Friday, 10th....12 M.	Thursday, 9th....3 P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly $2 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Sundays, $1. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, and Yonkers. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. James Sherman, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 8:15, and 24th-st., N. R., 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort, and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired. J. & E. MYERS, Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

CONEY ISLAND.—GRAND EXCURSIONS to the sea-side.—The steam-boat META, Capt. E. T. Wilson, commences her regular trips for the season on THURSDAY, June 9, running regularly every day, leaving West 16th-st., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS.—Let your families have fresh air; go to Warren-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M. and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture-tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000. Rich patterns black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway. Branch ware-rooms, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS, GRAVESTONES, tiles, table and plumbers' slabs. Show-rooms with finest assortment of mantels. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	$1,000
Landaus	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for	$150
PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants	200

FOR SALE.—A ONE-HORSE TRUCK WILL be sold cheap. Apply at No. 40 Oliver-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.

Change of hours, May 29, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, *5, *7 and *9:20 P. M., 12 night.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8:30 A. M., great Southern morning express for Baltimore and Washington; for the West, via Baltimore, and for the South, via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room car attached.

9:30 A. M., express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver-palace cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.

12:30 noon, express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West, via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.

*7 P. M. daily express, for Pittsburg and the West, with silver-palace cars, through to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago, without change, daily.

*9:20 P. M., daily, great Southern evening express, for Baltimore and Washington, and the South-west and South via Washington, with reclining-chair car and sleeping-car attached.

FOR NEWARK, (Market-st. Station.)

6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 7:10, 8:20, 10 and 11:30 P. M., 12 night.

FOR ELIZABETH.

6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 10, 11:40, A. M.; 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 7:10, 8:20 and 10 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets for sale at the New-Jersey Railroad ticket offices foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and in the depot Jersey City; at pier No. 1 North River, and Dodd's express office No. 944 Broadway.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.

*Daily.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:5, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 3:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Stationery Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 9th inst., for the articles embraced in schedule of Stationery, dated Washington, June 1, 1870, to be seen at the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, or at this office.

Samples of all the articles embraced in this schedule are to be seen on application to the Navigation Officer, Navy-yard, New-York, who will furnish all necessary information in regard to them.

Every article furnished by the contractor must be equal in all respects to the corresponding sample; and when articles of a particular kind are required, the articles supplied by the contractor must be the same as those selected by the Bureau of Navigation as Navy Standards.

The preference, other things being the same, will be given to articles of American manufacture.

The articles are to be delivered within thirty days after acceptance of the proposal.

The deliveries must be made, at the contractor's expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York; and all the articles will be required to be satisfactory to the Navigation Officer, who will receive, inspect and receipt for them.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, for $15 and $16 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; fine hall rooms at $7 and $8.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board, in a private family residing in Sands-st., Brooklyn; convenient to ferries; house replete with modern conveniences; references required. Address, with name, H., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

A LARGE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 19TH-ST., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO TAKES BUT FEW boarders has a parlor and bedroom on second floor to rent, to gentleman and wife; also rooms on third floor, to single gentlemen; references given and required. Apply at No. 25 East 9th-st.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO FAMILIES and a few single gentlemen in a private family in New-Brighton, near first landing; large rooms; good board; bathing and fine grounds; fruit and vegetables fresh. Apply at No. 20 West 32d-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY in 12th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av., would rent a freshly-furnished room to a single gentleman; light breakfast furnished, if desired. Address F. B., Box No. 28 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING their own house, above 23d-st., near 5th-av., will let to a single gentleman a large room, with bath-room adjoining; with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 634 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARDERS, in City or country, or those wishing board, can secure eligible places or parties by addressing or applying in person to Mr. GEDNEY, No. 678 Broadway.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR A single gentleman; first-class house and location; bath, &c.; price, $10 per month. Inquire at No. 218 East 10th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, to board; house first-class; brown-stone. No. 357 West 29th-st., (Lamartine-place;) terms reasonable.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, newly furnished, without board, to gentlemen only. Call at No. 157 East 27th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, rooms on second floor; private family. Address No. 147 East 27th-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO. 149 Waverley-place—To single gentlemen; rooms very desirable; newly furnished; reference required.

PLEASANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 55 WEST 12TH-ST.—MRS. GREGORY has a few rooms unoccupied, which she will rent with or without board; all first-class.

A SECOND-STORY FRONT AND back room to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

TO LET—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, WITH or without board, a furnished room, with hot and cold water, &c. Apply at No. 30 East 28th-st.

NO 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to rent to gentlemen, with or without board, near Union League Club.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms with first-class board; house fronts the square. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

BOARD AT WEST POINT, FOR May and June, or the season. Address A. MEARNS, Sr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This attractive Summer resort will be open July 1 for an unexceptionable class of boarders. For particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. First-class hotel now open. Capt. W. D. STEWART, late of the Syracuse House, Manager. Single rooms, suites, or furnished cottages secured by early application. Drawing-room and sleeping cars via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., WITHOUT CHANGE, to Chittenango Station, twelve miles east of Syracuse. For illustrated circular with engraved view, analysis, terms, &c., apply as above, or to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WEST END HOTEL, FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C., Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

LAKE GEORGE

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL Is now open for the season; persons wishing to engage rooms will please address "The Arlington," at Washington, D. C., or "Fort William Henry Hotel," Lake George. Drawing-room cars by Hudson River Railroad, going through without change. T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

NORWOOD HOTEL, AT NORWOOD, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., Forty-eight minutes from Jersey City, via Northern New-Jersey Railroad, foot Chambers-st.; fourteen trains daily; wide-gauge cars. Rooms large and airy; lighted with gas; also telegraph office. E. R. HOUGHTON, Proprietor.

HOXIE HOUSE.—THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel; is accessible in a few hours from New-York or Boston. The favorite resorts Watch Hill, Pequot House and Mystic Island are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, fishing, bathing or pleasure driving are among its attractions. Terms on application. B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

THE ANALOMINK HOUSE, PLEASANTLY located among the mountains, near the Water Gap. JAMES BELL, Jr., Experiment Mills, Penn.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE—Now open; seventeen miles per New-Haven Railroad; trains running most every hour. W. L. FISH.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Harlem through trains leave New-York at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Manchester, Montreal, &c. Address F. H. ORVIS.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Sound, within easy distance of the City; board for a gentleman and lady, two small children and two servants, in a farm-house where there are no other boarders; three or four rooms required; state terms. Address L. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN & COLLENDER

Manufacturers of STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES. WAREROOMS AND OFFICE, NO. 738 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—EDWIN HOYT, Charles A. Denny, Gilbert L. Beeckman and Josiah Colby, as assignees of the firm property of the late firms of Wicks, Van Alstyne & Co., Wicks, Juilliard & Co. and George A. Wicks & Co., Nos. 1, 2 and 3, plaintiffs, against GEORGE A. WICKS and others, defendants.—Notice.—To the creditors of the late firms of Wicks, Van Alstyne & Co., Wicks, Juilliard & Co. and George A. Wicks & Co., Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and to all attorneys who have been employed by the above-named plaintiffs as assignees of said firms:—I, Joseph J. Marrin, referee, hereby give notice, that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 28th day of February, 1870, made and entered in the above entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims of the creditors of the late firms of Wicks, Van Alstyne & Co., Wicks, Juilliard & Co. and George A. Wicks & Co., Nos. 1, 2 and 3, interested in the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by the members of the said firms to the said plaintiffs, on or about May 11, 1868; and to take proof of the claims of all attorneys who have been employed by the said plaintiffs to collect claims which passed to them under said assignment. Notice is hereby given, that the general objects of the reference ordered to me by the said judgment order, are, and I am thereby directed to take proof of all claims of the said creditors and attorneys; to take and state an account of the amounts due to said creditors upon their respective claims, upon the 1st day of March, 1870, and to take, state and pass the accounts of the plaintiffs, as assignees under the said assignment. Notice is also hereby given, that it is, by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered, adjudged and decreed, that such of said creditors and attorneys as shall not, within a time to be limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court, or by me, for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividends out of the assigned estates remaining in the hands of the plaintiffs as assignees, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be forever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiffs, as such assignees, or individually, or of, from, or out of the said assigned estates. All the creditors of each of said firms of Wicks, Van Alstyne & Co., Wicks, Juilliard & Co. and George A. Wicks & Co., Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and all attorneys who have been employed by the plaintiffs as assignees of said firms, are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1870, the day limited by me, on or before which all claims are to be presented. Notice is further hereby given, that I, the said referee, will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my said office, No. 54 Wall-street, on the 2d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.; and that at such hearing any party in interest may contest any claim presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignees.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1870.

JOSEPH J. MARRIN, Referee, No. 54 Wall-street.

MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York. my21-law6wS

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. WALLACK begs to announce the CLOSING NIGHT OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT SEASON, which will terminate this (SATURDAY) night, June 4.

THIS DAY AT 1½, MATINEE.

Mr. Hy. Hurlbutt's Comedy AMERICANS IN PARIS!

Dr. Botherer....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Arthur Morris....Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Mons. Lamoret....Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Col. De Sabres....Mr. J. WILLIAMSON
Mons. Lucenay....Mr. ROCKWELL
Baptiste....Mr. E. HOLLAND
Joseph....Mr. CURRAN
Amelia, wife of Morris....Miss LOUISA MOORE
Annie, wife of Dr. Botherer..Miss EFFIE GERMON

To conclude with TRYING IT ON.

Characters by Mr Charles Wyndham, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. E. Holland, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. L. Phillips, Miss F. Greene.

TO-NIGHT, (last night of the season,) Lovel's beautiful play, LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Mathew Elmore....Mr. J. W. WALLACK
Paul Lafont....Mr. CHAS. FISHER
St. Lo....Mr. CHAS. WYNDHAM
Jean Ruse....Mr. J. H. STODDART
Eugene de Lorme....Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Friar Dominic....Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Du Viray....Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Morluc....Mr. J. W. LEONARD
Servant....Mr. J. PECK
Margaret Elmore..Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
Hermine....Miss LOUISA MOORE
Manon....Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Jenny....Miss FANNY GREENE

SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, June 6, 1870, and every evening until further notice, and WEDNESDAY MATINEES AT 1½ P. M., in his new drama, of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of "Anne Judge," and entitled the RED LIGHT; OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER. Which will be presented with original music, new scenery, new appointments, new mechanical effects, and a powerful cast.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EACH EVENING DURING THE WEEK, Will be presented a brilliant American Comedy in three acts, by Charles Gayler, Esq., entitled TAKING THE CHANCES,

For the proper production of which the management have especially engaged MR. J. H. McVICKER, For whom the play was expressly written, and who will appear in his original character of PETER POMEROY, Supported by a superior cast.

In active preparation, A ROMANTIC DRAMA.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Last Matinee. Last Matinee. Last Matinee. Last Matinee.	WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.	ALBERT AIKEN'S Tombs Lawyer. and all the GREAT SENSATIONS.

MONDAY NEXT, the MARTINETTI TROUPE, in a new comic pantomime, HOP O' MY THUMB. New scenery, tricks, transformation and costumes.

TAMMANY ALHAMBRA.—14TH-ST.

THE PALACE OF THE WORLD. SIX NEW STARS. SIX NEW FACES. First appearance of the great PEDANTO. The four dancing blondes. The grand ballet. ALL THE FAVORITES REMAIN. 100 PICKED ARTISTS. 50 DIFFERENT ACTS. SATURDAY, matinee at 2½. MONDAY, June 6, the GREAT MAFFIT AND BARTHOLOMEW.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

BY BLIND PERFORMERS ONLY, AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, (REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.) THIS SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., in aid of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLISHING LITERARY AND MUSICAL WORKS FOR THE BLIND, IN RAISED LETTERS. The following artists, all of whom are blind, have tendered their services for this occasion: Mr. FREDERICK FIELDING, Organist. Mr. ROBERT ELDER, Organist. Mr. ALEX. MESSENGER, Organist. Mr. G. U. REYBOLD, of Philadelphia, Violinist. Mr. CALVIN BROWN, of Camden, N. J., Violoncellist; Mr. B. PARVIN, the celebrated Basso, of Philadelphia; Mrs. A. KARRIGAN, the pleasing Soprano, of Philadelphia. Doors open at precisely 3½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

THE BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL.

SECOND REHEARSAL.

The ladies and gentlemen volunteering for the Chorus of the Beethoven Centennial Festival, are notified that the second rehearsal will take place TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY EVENING,) June 4, beginning at 8 o'clock, precisely, at Steinway Hall, 15th-street entrance. A full attendance is requested. All singers familiar with the Oratorios of "The Messiah" and "Creation," are invited to join in the Chorus. Conductor....Dr. JAMES PECH. W. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Choral Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

JEROME PARK.

The Spring meeting, 1870, Will be held on SATURDAY 4th, TUESDAY 7th, THURSDAY 9th and SATURDAY 11th June.

Four or five races each day, commencing at 2½.

Grand Steeple Chase, Hurdle Race, races of heats and dashes.

An immense number of horses in attendance, and splendid sport anticipated.

Extra trains from 42d-st., on Harlem Railroad, at 1 and 1½ each day. A. BELMONT, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Extra trains will be run on race days, leaving depot, corner of 4th-av. and 42d-st., at 1 and 1½ P. M., returning immediately after the races.

Special cars for ladies.

Fare for round trip, 50 cents.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

ABROAD.

A graduate of Harvard, and an experienced teacher, wishes to form a class of several boys, to prepare them for college while traveling in Europe; best of reference. Address W. A. L., St. Mark's School, Southboro', Mass.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN DESIRES A position as tutor of academical or medical studies; refers to Professors Rood and Joy, of Columbia College. Address Dr. N. B. E., M. D., No. 341 East 15th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING or resident governess, by a young lady fully competent to teach music, French and Spanish, as well as the usual English branches; no objection to go to the country or to any of the neighboring cities; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, No. 50 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, L. I., or care Sisters of Mercy, No. 35 East Houston-st., New-York City.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, May 30, the business of this Company will be transacted at its offices, No. 71 Broadway.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1870.

HELP WANTED.

WOOD ENGRAVERS WANTED.

Two good engravers wanted immediately to go to Western Pennsylvania. Apply by letter, inclosing specimens of work, stating pay expected, &c. Address ENGRAVER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY FOR the Summer, two Protestant women; one as cook and to assist in washing, and one as laundress and to assist in chamber-work. Apply before 3 or in the evening, at No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women—one as cook, the other as waitress; both must thoroughly understand their business, and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, thoroughly competent, as nurse and seamstress; City reference required. Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., Saturday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL TO DO chamberwork and washing and ironing. Call, with City references, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 271 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO UNDERstands lining Astrakhan sacques. Apply at No. 250 West 36th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor

The great spectacular and operatic romance, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, Now in its SEVENTEENTH WEEK, Increasing nightly in attraction, will be repeated EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, With its RENOWNED SCENERY, GEORGEOUS COSTUMES, EXTRAORDINARY MECHANICAL EFFECTS, EXQUISITE MUSIC, GRAND MARCHES, UNSURPASSED DOUBLE CHORUS, MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATION, With the latest sensation, the PRISMATIC SHOWER.

Seats secured TEN days in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION. GRAND SACRED CONCERT, SUNDAY, June 5, 1870, by the famous Grand Orchestra, composed of 125 INSTRUMENTS, which achieved such a brilliant success at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Promenade Reception of the NINTH REGIMENT, assisted by a powerful combination of VOCAL TALENT.

Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.

Admission, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 precisely.

FRENCH THEATER—FECHTER.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON. THIS SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., GRAND GALA AND LAST MATINEE. LAST PERFORMANCE of the CORSICAN BROTHERS and the WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING. FECHTER in his great roles of the FRANCHI. General admission, $1. SATURDAY EVENING, at 8, FINAL APPEARANCE OF FECHTER and Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, in their truly magnificent roles in the LADY OF LYONS.

Seats at the box-office, Schirmer's, No. 701 and at No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GOOD NATURED MAN.	SATURDAY MATINEE at 1. Last GOOD NATURED MAN MATINEE. SATURDAY EVENING at 8, benefit of L. F. HARRISON. Last time but one of THE GOOD NATURED MAN. MONDAY, June 6, benefit of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, (scenic artist,) and last of THE GOOD NATURED MAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, First night of FERNANDE, The Reigning PARISIAN SENSATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY. MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8. POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCES OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. IXION and LITTLE REBEL. MONDAY, June 6, will be presented; for the first time in New-York, a great military drama entitled NOT GUILTY.

New company, scenery, effects, music, uniforms, regimental band of the Fifth Infantry, 150 soldiers, marches, drills, drum-corps, &c., &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE AGE. MRS. JAMES A. OATES and her POPULAR BURLESQUE TROUPE. THREE HOURS OF FUN AND MUSIC. THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG EVERY EVENING. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

BOWERY THEATER.

ORION, THE GOLD-BEATER. JACK SPRUCE, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF KENNYNGTON CROSSE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; has a boy 11 years of age which she would like to take with her; is willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 422 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or would assist in the care of growing children; would like to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 231 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman to wait on grown children or as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; would like to go with a family to Europe; four years' reference. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady young woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to do the coarse washing; will be found trustworthy; first-class City references. Inquire at No. 156 West 20th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; understands French fluting; best City reference; would like to go with a family in the country, returning in the Fall. Call at No. 203 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent woman to do washing and ironing and assist in the chamber-work; best of reference from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 250 Lexington-av.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to care of grown children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; or would do light chamber-work; good references. Call for two days at No. 261 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from birth or growing children; can cut and fit for children, operate, &c.; best City testimonials; City or country. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class chamber-maid, or would go as laundress in a small private family; understands French fluting thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation to take charge of one or two young children; no objection to assist in chamber-work. Apply at her present employer's, No. 107 5th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; best City reference. Apply in the store, No. 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of an invalid, or monthly engagements. Call for two days at No. 152 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a first-class cook; good references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 244 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 239 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the crockery-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's No. 261 West 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man with small family; thoroughly understands the business of greenhouses, graperies, hot and cold, fruit-trees and vegetables; taking entire charge of a gentleman's place; not afraid of work; has twelve years' City references. Address H. N., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference; no objections to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Address by letter JAMES BOWMAN, No. 31 Boerum-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; five years' reference from his last place. Call on or address L. D., care of Mr. Chapman, No. 66 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a steady, industrious young man, who is perfectly competent to take care of horses, carriages and harness; good, careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; unexceptionable references. Address JOHN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, (Swiss,) a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address L. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and good City driver; can show good reference from his last place; City or country; country preferred. Address R. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent and obliging man; is a careful driver and excellent groom; willing to make himself generally useful; would like to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 18th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant man, one who understands his business, which his reference will certify. Address G. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk and drive horses and make himself useful. Address W. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TEN FIRST-class farm hands—American, Scotch, English, Irish, Swedes and German, able-bodied, of good habits, at reasonable wages. Apply at 6 Bowling-green.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDware store by a young man with several years experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL

FESTIVAL

AND

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE COLISEUM, Corner of 61st-st. and 3d-av., near Central Park, June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE MUSICAL JUBILEE AND BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL WILL PRESENT

MME. PAREPA-ROSA,

the renowned Directress of the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company, whose art history and lyric triumphs are household words in America. Her triumphant success in the vast Coliseum of the Peace Jubilee Festival one year ago, essentially established her pre-eminent fitness for a colossal musical festival of this nature. Her very last appearance prior to her immediate departure for Europe.

A COMBINED MAMMOTH CHORUS of upward of three thousand skilled vocalists comprising the first choral societies of America; sixty-five choral and madrigal societies and upward of one hundred choirs will be represented in whole or in part in interpreting the vocal beauties of Beethoven, Mosart, Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn and other great composers. Societies, society singers and choirs from New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Plainfield, Orange, Morrisania, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Harlem, Hartford, Springfield, New-Haven, Watertown, Bridgeport, Stamford and various other cities,

and

THE RENOWNED HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY of Boston, UPWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED VOICES STRONG,

which is widely believed TO HAVE NO SUPERIOR in either the Old or New World, will attend in entirety and participate in the entire festival, from its first to its last day.

A GRAND COLISEUM ORGAN, constructed by the celebrated builder, MR. HENRY ERBEN, and now on exhibition at his manufactory in Wooster-st., New-York, will be placed in the rear of the GREAT STAGE, in the center, and LEND ITS POWERFUL TONES TO THE OCCASION.

A GRAND JUBILEE ORCHESTRA OF FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VIRTUOSI, comprising the choicest instrumentalists of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York, and presenting in its ranks Classical and Popular Composers and Life Students of the Art.

Four great Military Bands, aggregating OVER TWO HUNDRED BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS.

GILMORE'S celebrated band from Boston.

DODWORTH'S famous Twenty-second Regiment Band.

GRAFULLA'S renowned Seventh Regiment Band.

DOWNING'S celebrated Seventy-first Regiment Band.

The powerful harmonic adjuncts necessary to the effects of some of the compositions: THE ANVIL COMPANY, THE CHIME OF BELLS, and THE ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.

Especial pleasure is taken in presenting the names of the GREAT CONDUCTORS AND MAESTROS whose large experience and eminent positions render their aid and direction of the highest consideration in a musical festival so vast and varied in its character.

Mr. CARL BERGMAN, the renowned Conductor of the New-York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Societies.

MR. CARL ZERRAHN, the distinguished Conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society and conductor of the Great Choral Gathering of Ten Thousand Voices at the National Peace Jubilee.

MR. MAX MARETZEK, the great Impressario of the Grand Italian and Grand German Opera Companies.

MR. CARL ROSA, the very able Conductor of the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company.

DR. JAMES PECH, senior Organist of Trinity Parish, New-York, and Conductor of the Church Music Association.

To these will be added the eminent Conductors of many visiting societies.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL and BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL CONGRESS OF ARTISTS.

America's greatest songstress,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Prima Donna Assoluta. Her very last appearance prior to her departure for Europe.

The celebrated Prima Donna Assoluta, Miss

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD,

Directress of the Richings English Opera Company. Her very last appearance this season.

The very renowned Oratorio and Dramatic Cantatrice,

MRS. HOWARD PAUL,

Prima Donna Contralto Assoluta. Her very last appearance prior to her immediate departure for Europe.

The celebrated Prima Mezzo-Soprano,

MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,

Marchioness de Malaspina, Prima Donna of the Brignoli Grand Italian Opera Company.

The very talented Prima Donna Leggiera,

MISS ROSE HERSEE,

of the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company.

The very distinguished Prima Donna,

MISS ISABELLA McCULLOCH,

of the Brignoli Grand Italian Opera Company.

The very talented Prima Donna Contralto,

MISS ZELDA HARRISON SEQUIN,

The favorite Contralto of the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company.

The very successful Prima Donna Leggiera,

MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA,

Prima Donna of the Patti Grand German Opera Company.

The young and talented Donna

MISS ROSA COOK,

Pupil of Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, (Her first appearance since her return from Europe.)

The cultured dramatic Prima Donna,

MME. JOHANNA ROTTER,

Prima Donna of the Maretzek Grand Italian Opera Company, and of the Gran Grand German Opera Company.

The distinguished Prima Donna,

MME. BERTHA JOHANSEN,

Prima Donna of the Grau Grand German Opera Company.

The talented Prima Donna Contralto,

MLLE. FRIDA DE GEBELE,

Contralto Donna of the Maretzek Grand Italian Opera Company.

The popular Prima Donna Leggiera,

MLLE. SOPHIE DZIUBA,

Prima Soubreta Cantanta of the Patti Grand German Opera Company.

The eminent Lyric Artist,

MME. ANNA BISHOP.

The very renowned Tenore,

SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,

Impressario of the Brignoli Grand Italian Opera Company.

The very distinguished Primo Tenore di Forza,

SIG. CH. LEFRANC,

Primo Tenore Assoluto of the Maretzek Grand Italian Opera Company.

The very eminent Primo Tenore Lyric,

MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,

Primo Tenore of the Parepa-Rosa Grand English Opera Company.

The very celebrated Primo Tenore Lyric,

MR. THEODORE HABELMANN,

Primo Tenore Assoluto of the Patti Grand German Opera Company.

The distinguished Primo Tenore,

SIGNOR FRANCISCO FILIPPI,

From the Imperial Opera Company, Rio Janeiro.

The very talented Oratorio Tenore,

MR. H. NORDBLOM,

Primo Tenore of the Parepa-Rosa Grand English Opera Company.

The eminent Primo Tenore,

SIGNOR B. MASSIMILLIANI,

Primo Tenore of the Maretzek Grand Italian Opera Company.

The popular Tenore di Grazia,

SIGNOR W. LOTTI,

Primo Tenore Leggiero of the Grau Grand German Opera Company and of the Maretzek Grand Italian Opera Company.

The renowned Basso,

MR. JOSEPH HERMANS,

Primo Basso Profundo Assoluto of the Patti Grand German Opera Company.

The very eminent Oratorio Basso,

MR. W. W. WHITNEY.

The very distinguished Baritone Cantante,

MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,

Primo Baritone of the Parepa-Rosa Grand English Opera Company.

The very celebrated Primo Basso Cantante,

MR. HENRY DRAYTON,

Primo Basso Assoluto of the Richings Grand English Opera Company.

The very distinguished Primo Baritone,

SIGNOR PETRILLI,

Primo Baritone of the Brignoli Grand Italian Opera Company.

The eminent Primo Baritone,

SIGNOR G. REYNA,

Primo Baritone of the Maretzek Grand Italian Opera Company.

The very popular Basso Profundo,

SIGNOR A. SUSINI,

Primo Basso Profundo of the Grand Italian Opera.

The popular Baritone Cantante,

SIGNOR AD. RANDOLFI,

Baritone Cantante of the Clara Louise Kellogg Grand Concert Company.

The popular Basso Profundo,

MR. H. PEAKES,

Basso Profundo of the Richings Grand English Opera Company.

The popular Baritone Cantante,

MR. WILHELM FORMES,

Primo Baritone of the Patti Grand German Opera Company.

The recollection of the reader will scarcely suggest a name of real prominence that is not included in this list—at all events, none that could have increased its efficiency. It is published with no little pride by the directors, and with a natural confidence that it will be at once recognized by the public as a guarantee that the festival, of which they are to form so prominent a part, will be in every way worthy of the metropolis of the nation, and of the fame of the great composer whose memory it is designed to honor in the New World, in sympathy with the similar tributes being paid to it in the Old.

The programmes for each of the great Concerts will appear in the *Times* on Monday morning next, June 6.

The sale of season seats commences on MONDAY, June 4. The offices will be duly announced.

REFORMED PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The National Synod at Newark—Third Day's Proceedings.

The National Synod of the Reformed Protestant Church of America held its third day's session in the North Reformed Church, Newark, yesterday.

The annual report of the Board of Domestic Missions was presented by Rev. J. WEST. It speaks of the Gospel having been brought to 3,952 families, of the enlarging of the field, 951 having been added to the Church, of which 160 were from the Sunday-schools under the care of the Board. At the West the number of missionaries is increasing, while at the East they are decreasing. Churches have been erected at several stations; a lady of Philadelphia sustains one mission at Norris, Ill. The debt of the Board is $12,681; the receipts from all sources have been $26,950, but at least $50,000 will be needed next year.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions, presented by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, shows that there has been a heavy falling off in contributions, and that the year closes with a debt of $35,000. The Mission in India covers a large territory, the extreme stations being 130 miles apart. The Amoy mission had 428 communicants. The Heidelberg Catechism has been translated into the Tamul language. A large part of the report is devoted to a history of the progress of the Church in Japan, where the missions have been very successful.

The sixteenth annual report of the Board of Publication states that a cordial support has been given to the Board during the year, and that they have issued many valuable publications.

The Secretary of the Board of Education, Rev. Dr. LEE, of New-York, reported that 184 churches had contributed to the Educational Fund. The Board was still in debt, and the more liberal assistance of the entire Church was solicited. The Secretary, in concluding his address, made a strong argument in favor of reading the Bible in the schools.

The Secretary of the Sabbath Committee of New-York, Mr. ATTLEBURY, addressed the Synod on the subject of Sabbath desecration.

In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. FALTON, of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. BRUSMO, of the German Reformed Church, took leave of the Synod in appropriate speeches, which were answered by President VERMYLIE in a very appropriate manner. In the evening, Rev. J. B. ALLIGER, of Jamaica, L. I., chairman of the Judicial Committee, reported the cases of Rev. G. W. CONNAUGHT and Rev. WM. DEMAREST for the consideration of the Synod. The latter appealed from the decision of the particular Synod of New-Brunswick, which sustained the action of the members of the church at Ramapo, (of which Rev. Mr. DEMAREST was pastor,) who dismissed the reverend gentleman because his sermons were not sufficiently edifying and full of the flowers of eloquence. On motion of Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, the further consideration of the case was adjourned till this morning, in order to have the records of the New-Brunswick Synod for reference. Mr. CONNAUGHT's trial will proceed on Monday.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It is intended to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER, the reformer and founder of Protestantism, at Eisleben, the city of Germany where he was born and died. A Committee of citizens of that place have published an appeal, in which they in solemn words solicit contributions to that end. Their appeal is made to the Protestant Christians of all countries and nations. Contributions from this country and City will be received by Dr. JOHANNES ROESING, North German Consul-General at this port, No. 117 Broadway, and forwarded and accounted for.

In all the Jewish synagogues, this afternoon at sundown, commences the Feast of Pentecost (*schoons*) or the commemoration of Moses receiving The Ten Commandments, and the first gathering of the harvest in the Holy Land. The Feast lasts for two days, and all the places of worship will be embellished with floral decorations, and confirmation will take place of the youth of both sexes.

The Empire Rink, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, is to be the scene of another pedestrian feat today, on which occasion JAMES SMITH will endeavor to walk 100 miles in twenty-one hours and thirty minutes, or in half an hour less than the time recently made by EDWARD PAYSON WESTON. SMITH is a well-known pedestrian, having been successful in several contests. He challenged WESTON to walk 100 miles a short time ago, but for some reason no match was made. SMITH started out on his long tramp at 1 o'clock this morning. He expects to terminate it at 10½ o'clock this evening.

The girls of Grammar School No. 47, Twelfth-street, near Broadway, held their annual reception yesterday morning. Despite the unpleasant weather the chapel was filled to overflowing. Among the prominent gentlemen on the platform were the trustees, Messrs. Babbitt, Smythe, Fowler, Oliver, Schell, Brown; Commissioners Wood, Leander Buck and others. The exercises consisted of recitations, reading of compositions, dialogues, singing, &c. At the close of the exercises, JAS. W. GERARD presented the Gerard Medals to Miss ADA BANKS and Miss ADDIE PRICE, in a brief, pleasing speech. Commissioner WOOD also made a brief address. The Principal of the school is Miss SARAH E. WOODWARD, and the Vice-Principal JOSEPHINE H. SHELDON.

THOMAS MULLIGAN, of No. 35 Catharine-street, last evening entered the Oak-street Police Station desiring surgical attention, having a cut on the head and an injured knee, which he said were the results of a beating he had received at the hands of MICHAEL CARROLL, keeper of a liquor-store at the corner of Madison and Catharine streets. After his hurts were dressed he refused to make any complaint against his assailant, and therefore no arrest was made.

Yesterday morning a young man of respectable appearance was noticed in the store No. 79 Leonard-street, and after his departure it was found that a tin box marked on the side in gilt letters with the name P. NETTER had been stolen from the office, and as yet no clue has been found to either the box or thief. The box contained securities altogether having a face value of $2,900, but none of it being of the slightest use to the thief.

The investigation into the Alexander-Gardiner bond mystery, which was to have been finally disposed of before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, was adjourned to Monday in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mrs. GARDINER, one of the principal witnesses in the case.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association of this City, desirous of protecting as well as assisting the soldiers of our late war, and the widows and orphans of those who fell, advise those having bounty claims to keep possession of their discharges until the provisions of the proposed new law are clearly defined.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, RICHARD STRONG was charged with stealing a dress containing $90 from ISABELLA GUBBINS, Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on the 6th May last. It appeared that on the day in question the prisoner, accompanied by another person, entered the complainant's house and forcibly took away the dress from her possession. He was held to answer.

JAMES L. KYLE, aged eighteen, of No. 188 Elm-street, a clerk, on May 21 stole from the premises of THOMAS MCLEAN, No. 51 Beekman-street, fifteen dozens of pocket-knives, worth $160. The prisoner, on examination, admitted his guilt, and was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions, bail being fixed at $1,500, which was not forthcoming.

A box containing the bones of an infant was yesterday dug up in a yard in the rear of No. 195 Eighth-avenue. How it got there is not yet known.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning as JOSEPH A. E. LARNED, of No. 345 East Nineteenth-street, who also had an office at No. 25 Pine-street, while returning with his wife from a visit to some friends at Harlem by a Third-avenue car, he was suddenly taken sick when in the vicinity of Thirtieth-street. A carriage was procured, but before the vehicle arrived at its destination Mr. LARNED died. Coroner ROLLINS will investigate the cause of death.

Coroner ROLLINS held an investigation yesterday into the cause of the death of Mrs. MARGARET JOYCE, who was supposed to have died from the effects of violence at the hands of PATRICK MOYLAN, a resident of the same house. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH did not feel that he could swear positively that the erysipelas had been hastened by the violence, and the prosecution therefore failed to establish their case. MOYLAN was therefore discharged.

An unknown man died suddenly last evening in the lodging-house No. 44 Mulberry-street, as is supposed, from intemperance. An inquest will be held by the Coroner.

RICHARD MILLER, a clerk with HOOPER, HAINES & CO., No. 36½ Broadway, yesterday fell from the second story into the subcellar, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home at No. 133 East Seventeenth-street.

ANDREW BERGEN, living in South Brooklyn, last evening fell from a derrick at the foot of West Seventeenth-street, and broke his leg. He was taken home by his friends.

The first solemn vespers of Whit-Sunday will be sung at St. Alban's Chapel on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock. PENSBAU'S "Magnificat" will be sung and incense offered. The High Mass on Whit-Sunday will be celebrated in the most elaborate manner, and GOUNOD's "Ste. Cecilia Mass" music will be sung.

THOMAS MCAVOY was held to answer in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for picking the pocket of FLORENCE DRISCOLL of $16 in Cremorne Garden, on Thursday evening. MCAVOY invited DRISCOLL and another man to drink with him, and while they were sipping their liquor he picked DRISCOLL's pocket, as is alleged.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. ALLEN, of No. 454 West Nineteenth-street, was about to chastise her son DANIEL, aged nine years, when the boy, to escape the punishment, jumped from the third-story window to the ground. He was picked up, very seriously, but it is supposed not fatally injured.

The premises of WILLIAM MACKER, shoe manufacturer, on the top floor of No. 64 Chatham-street, were damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $500; fully insured.

PATRICK SMITH, a notorious swindler and rough of the Nineteenth Ward, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court, for stealing a gold breastpin from the store of Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 936 Eighth-avenue, on the 6th of May.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Central Park today, commencing at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

The German Legal Aid Society of this City, Mr. S. HERZBERG, President, was applied to in about sixty law cases during the month of May. The Society numbers now 245 members.

The discharge of JOHN TILTON, accused of smuggling nutmegs from Canada into the United States, was granted yesterday by Commissioner OSBORN.

The Union and Irving Base-ball Clubs play a match together, at Central Park, at 3 P. M. today.

The parade of the Second Brigade N. G. S. N. Y., has been postponed till Friday next.

The only steamer which arrived yesterday with immigrants was the *Cambria*, from Glasgow, with 606.

BROOKLYN.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to investigate the charges against District-Attorney MORRIS, reported at the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon that the charges made by HUGH MCLAUGHLIN are true and admitted by the District-Attorney; and they recommended that it be remitted to the Law Committee to draw up these charges in proper form and transmit the same to Gov. HOFFMAN. After a lengthened discussion, the report and recommendation were laid on the table till next meeting.

Before the Assessment Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mr. A. M. SUYDAM and others appeared to protest against the confirmation of the assessment of $100,000 for grading, curbing and guttering Bushwick-avenue, from North Second-street to the City line. The reason given was that the work was not done in accordance with the specifications. TERENCE MCGUIOGAN is the contractor. The question was reserved for further consideration.

A highly interesting concert by blind artists in aid of the National Association for publishing literary and musical works for the blind, will be given in Plymouth Church this afternoon.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the carriage-factory of ALBERT WILKES, corner of Livingston and Hoyt streets. The damage amounted to $3,660, which is covered by insurance to the extent of $6,000 in the Lafayette, Kings County, Mechanics' and Phenix Companies.

The case between the Mayor and the Park Commissioners will be argued today, Hon. D. P. BARNARD and Mr. H. W. JOHNSON appearing for the former, and Hon. H. C. MURPHY for the latter.

The Health Board report fifty-six cases of small-pox in May, and five deaths from the same cause since Monday last, chiefly in the Sixteenth Ward, E. D. In one house, No. 63 Graham-avenue, there are four cases in one family.

Next Tuesday the Eleventh Brigade, Gen. MESEROLE commanding, is to be exercised in field movements at Prospect Park, and the following day, the Fifth Brigade, Gen. DAKIN commanding, is to take the field.

The three newspapers which share the corporation advertising have applied to the Printing Committee of the Board of Aldermen for an increase of the annual appropriation of $45,000 to $50,000.

The new City of Breslau on the Welwood property is to be dedicated next Monday. The Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn are invited, as also Mayor HALL, together with other New-York officials. Gov. HOFFMAN, will, it is expected, deliver the opening oration.

A plan for the proposed public baths has been submitted by Mr. DANIEL BRADLEY. The dimensions are 33 by 50 for the women's bath, and 65 by 50 for the men's. The estimated cost is $10,000.

Three children were bitten on Thursday evening by rabid dogs. The Police shot the offending curs.

LONG ISLAND.

The Commissioners of New-York-avenue, Huntington, made their assessments on Wednesday, after having witnesses in relation to the matter on Tuesday, and also on that day. The act allows them to raise $5,000 on the town at large, and they assessed $8,781 on the adjoining property, making $13,000 in round number for the entire cost of the road.

Yesterday two new passenger coaches, the first installment of six, arrived at Hunter's Point for the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The cars were built at the Taunton, Mass., Car-works, have the Miller platform and coupling and are lighted with gas. The raised roof runs the entire length of the car, giving improved facilities for ventilation. In Winter the cars will be warmed by hot water coils.

The following cases were tried before Justice MADDEN yesterday, in Long Island City: F. CHANDOFF, for striking and badly cutting a boy in the face; held for examination. J. MUN was arraigned on a charge of having poisoned seventeen fowls; held to await action of Grand Jury. JAMES GOLDEN was also held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and committed in default of $500 for assault and battery.

Monday a new train will be put on the Long Island Railroad, starting from James-slip for Jamaica, Mineola and Hempstead at 12 M., leaving Hunter's Point at 12½, arriving at Jamaica at 1 P. M., and at Hempstead at 1½ P. M. Returning it will leave Hempstead at 2 P. M. Jamaica at 2½ P. M., arriving at Hunter's Point at 3 P. M. and James-slip at 3½ P. M.

Yesterday afternoon a drunken man, named TOM BROWN, created an excitement on the 1½ P. M. James-slip ferry-boat running to Hunter's Point. In scuffling with one of the deck hands he got a bloody nose. The sight of blood, especially of his own blood, seems to have infuriated the man, and he began a violent assault on one FRED. ROCKWELL, who ran away. Through first one cabin and the other the pursued and the pursuer ran, to the consternation of all on board, especially the ladies. Superintendent SPEAR, happening on board, soon quieted the excitement, and settled the trouble by knocking down the drunken man, who was passed over to the Queens County authorities on the arrival of the boat at Hunter's Point.

The Summer meeting of the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Southampton, L. I., on Tuesday, June 14. Meetings for business at 2½ o'clock, and for addresses at 7½ o'clock P. M. By the constitution, all persons contributing annually to the Society are members, and every minister of the Gospel who is a member is entitled to a seat with the Board of Directors.

On Thursday next, Mr. CORNELIUS BANTA, formerly of the Astor House, will reopen the Pavilion, at Islip.

STATEN ISLAND.

Last evening Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, a member of the Metropolitan Press, repeated his popular lecture on "Courtship and Marriage" in the Methodist Church at Mariners' Harbor, S. I., before an intelligent and appreciative audience. This lecture, as we have heretofore had occasion to say, is replete with well-timed hints upon the important subject of marriage, and should be heard by the young men and women of the country.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Montclair and Bloomfield Railroad Commuters met at the office of W. A. TORREY, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New-York, on Wednesday, and adopted a report declaring that the course of the Railroad Company is substantially a breach of contract, and that any allegations or pretexts under which it is sought to justify it, must be referred to what is invidiously called "sharp practice." They do not feel that the offer to cancel commutation tickets and refund what may be left after local fare has been paid for what riding has already been done upon them, relieves this unfavorable aspect of the affair. In reference to legal measures, the Committte have not yet deemed it best to take any action, but they little doubt to what result it would lead. It was resolved that a meeting of citizens be called, by public notice, at such time as shall seem advisable to the Chairman of the Committee, and that all interested parties on both lines of the roads be cordially invited to attend.

At the meeting of the Newark Common Council last evening, Mayor RICORD presented three Republican names for the vacant position of Commissioner for Revision of Taxes. They were JOHN C. BEARDSLEY, WM. J. ASCHENBACH and JAMES WHEELER. All three were rejected by a strict party vote. The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the ordinance providing for the opening of Hamburg Park at a cost of $30,000, reported adversely to that measure, and a new ordinance was framed repealing the former ordinance.

Last evening a public reception was tendered to Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, a returned missionary from China, in the Clinton-street Methodist Church, Newark. The church was crowded. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Mr. VAN HORNE, and was responded to by Rev. Mr. BALDWIN. Complimentarp resolutions were adopted.

A meeting of the trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary was held in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, yesterday, to consult on the appointment of a President to succeed the late Dr. M'CLINTOCK. A representation was made to the Board that the bishops in whom is vested the power of nominating a person to fill the Presidential chair of the Seminary, had hitherto deferred doing so, and consequently no business of any importance came before the Board. The rumor that DANIEL DREW had promised a donation of $1,000,000 to the Seminary is premature.

The grading for the Midland Railroad has been commenced in Kearney Township, and workshops are being erected on the Passaic, opposite Woodside. The new avenue in this township is fast advancing toward completion, and it is said the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County have resolved to construct eight bridges along the route.

The will of the late Judge WHEELER LINDSLEY, of West Orange, who died a few days ago, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court in Newark, yesterday. It represents property to the amount of $100,000.

The notorious TOMMY HADDEN and his more obscure disciple, JOHN PIKE, who were arrested in their bagnio in Water-street, New-York, on a charge of stealing $3,000 worth of furniture from the residence of Mr. MARTIN, of Hudson City, were arraigned before Judge RANDOLPH, in Jersey City, yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $5,000, but the security offered being unsatisfactory, they were remanded for trial on Tuesday next. The trial of ANDREW CLANCEY, for forging a check on the Hudson County National Bank for $400, was then taken up, but was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

ROBERT A. KING, a quack doctor of Elizabeth, lies in jail for an assault upon his wife. She charges him with heartless cruelty, with innumerable rascalities, and with having outraged her daughter, a girl of sixteen. The case occasions considerable excitement in Elizabeth.

The incorporators of the Electic Medical and Surgical College of New-Jersey have elected as trustees for the ensuing year John F. Cowan, John Williams, Elias S. Tonkins, W. E. Hilton, Maurice H. Hurley, M. Callo and L. D. Broughton. The following were elected Professors: L. D. Broughton, M. D., George A. Hayanga, M. D., James Winterburn, M. D., James Thompson, M. D., John Fletcher, M. D., A. K. Hadley, A. M., and Dr. Brice. Jersey City has been selected as the location of the College.

Yesterday a can of glycerine exploded in Bergen, where some men are employed in blasting rocks. A boy had the vessel of glycerine in his hand, and was in the act of bringing it to the workmen, when it is supposed the heat of the sun caused the explosion. The boy's hand was fearfully mangled, and a man's arm almost blown away. The wounded received prompt surgical aid, and are considered not dangerously hurt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3.—The market for American Securities opened firm and closed quiet and steady; Stocks opened firm and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	12 M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	93	92⅞	92⅞
Consols for account	93⅛	93⅛	93
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89⅝	..	89⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88⅝	..	88⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	90⅞	..	90⅞
U. S. 10-40s	86⅛	..	86⅛
Ill. Cen. R. R. Shares	110	..	109⅞
Erie R. R. Shares	18¾	..	18¾
A. and G. W. R. R. Shares	29½	..	29½

PARIS, June 3.—The Bourse opened firm—Rentes, 74f. 90c., and closed quiet—Rentes, 74f. 82c.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 95⅛@95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and closed quiet. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅝d.@10¾d., and Middling Orleans at 11d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 51,000 bales, of which, 4,000 were taken for export and 5,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 609,000 bales, of which 327,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 46,000 bales, of which 21,000 were American. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 329,030 bales, of which 136,000 are American. TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d. ℘ cental for Red Winter; 8s. 6d. ℘ cental for No. 2 Red Western. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 7,500 quarters, of which 5,000 quarters were American. Flour, 21s. 3d. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 68s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon quiet. PRODUCE—Common Resin, 5s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, June 3.—TALLOW, 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. ℘ cwt. SUGAR quiet and steady, both on spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat, 27s. 3d. ℘ cwt. LINSEED-OIL, £32 ℘ ton. HOPS easier at £4 05s. ℘ cental, for English.

HAVRE, June 3.—COTTON—The market opened heavy for both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 124½ f. ℘ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 124f. ℘ cwt. The market closed quiet.

ANTWERP, June 3.—PETROLEUM opened and closed quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, June 3.—FLOUR 25c. higher on the low grades; sales 2,300 bbls. at $5 75@$6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50@$6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25@$7 50 for White; $8@$8 25 for Double Extra. But one mill is selling at the inside quotations. WHEAT has been in active speculative demand and the market closed firmer; sales last night 7,000 bushels of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17; 7,500 bushels do. at $1 18; 7,500 bushels do. at $1 20; and 7,500 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 15; today 4,000 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 20; 2,500 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 14; 9,000 bushels do. at $1 15; and 7,500 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 20. CORN quiet; held at $1@$1 02 for new and old No. 2. OATS scarce. BARLEY quiet. RYE held at 85c. in bond. PEAS scarce; sales, 7,500 bushels, at 85c. in bond. CORN-MEAL—$2 30 for bolted; $2 20 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Ship-stuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30@$33, ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS lower on grain; Wheat, 8c.; Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4@$4 25, to the Hudson; $4 75 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $4 40; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ℘ ton. Lake IMPORTS—3,100 bushels Wheat, 3,689,000 feet of lumber. Canal EXPORTS—27,300 bushels Wheat, 23,500 bushels Rye, 2,150 bbls. Flour, 2,533,000 feet of lumber.

CHICAGO, June 3.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT closed with sellers at 98⅝c. for No. 2; during the afternoon unsettled at 99c., seller June. CORN—No. 2 closed dull at 84½c.; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS closed with sellers at 49⅛c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 80c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 02@$1 02½ in wood and iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. Mess PORK, $29. LARD, 15½c.@15¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11¾c.@12c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 15c.@15¼c. Live HOGS active at $8 20@$9 for common to choice. CATTLE moderately active and lower at $5 50@$9 for butchers to extra shipping. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 101,400 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and easier.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—RECEIPTS—Corn, 21,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 165,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in good shipping demand, and prices advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales 27,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 07@$1 07½; 18,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 16; 90,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10@$1 10½, part to arrive; 7,500 bushels do. at $1 10¾; 2,300 bushels Red Ohio at $1 25, closing firm at $1 10½ on spot and to arrive. CORN dull; little No. 2 Western here; quotations nominal in the absence of transactions. OATS in more demand; sales 1 boat-load No. 2 Western at 56½; 1 boat-load at 56c., to arrive. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally $1 05@$1 06.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—FLOUR firm and in good demand; Family, $5 40@$5 70. WHEAT firm; held $1 14@$1 16 for No. 2 and No. 1 Red Winter. CORN firm and in good demand at 90c.; holders generally asked 93c.@95c.; Choice White, $1. OATS in better demand and higher at 54c.@55c., the latter for Choice White. RYE quiet and unchanged. COTTON unchanged. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull; held $1 04 for old process; $1 02 for Patent; no sales. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged, with nothing doing except in HAMS, which are in good demand at 20c.; some ask 21½c. EXCHANGE par.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—TOBACCO firm, but unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR quiet; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 40@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 75@$5. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring, 88c.; No. 2 Fall, $1 06@$1 08; No. 1 do., $1 12½@$1 15; Choice, $1 20@$1 40. CORN dull; Mixed, 92c.@95c.; Yellow, 95c.@97c.; White, 95c.@$1 08. OATS steady at 56c.@57c. RYE quiet at 75c.@77c. WHISKY firm at $1 05. PROVISIONS unchanged. LARD nominal. CATTLE active at $4 25@$7 50. Live HOGS firm at $7 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 2,200 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 3.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; sales 4,100 bales; net receipts, 2,083 bales; coastwise, 49 bales; total, 2,132 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,053 bales; stock, 107,246 bales; net receipts of the week, 9,590 bales, coastwise, 1,794 bales; total, 11,384 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 18,016 bales; to Havre, 1,368 bales; to Vera Cruz, 291 bales; to New-York, 1,526 bales; to Philadelphia, 439 bales; to Boston, 727 bales; sales, 11,500 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—COTTON—Less demand and declined ¼c.; Middling Upland, 22⅝c.@22¾c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $27. FLOUR inactive and unchanged. WHEAT in increased demand and firmer; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25; White, $1 40@$1 55. RYE—Small sales Pennsylvania at $1 10. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 07@$1 09; Mixed Western, $1 05. OATS unchanged. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM held, Crude at 19¼c.; Refined at 27¾c. WHISKY quiet.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—FLOUR firmer; Choice Wisconsin $4 62@$5 50. WHEAT unsettled at $1 06 for No. 1 and $1 02 for No. 2. OATS advancing; sales at 51c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 75c. for Rejected. RYE and BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—COTTON nominally 21¼c.@22c.; receipts, 210 bales; exports, 222 bales. FLOUR dull; Fall Superfine, $4 75. CORN firmer; Mixed, $1 05. OATS dull at 60c. LARD nominal. PORK quiet at $30. BACON—Shoulders dull at 13½c.; Sides dull at 17¼c.@18c.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—COTTON very dull and nominal; Middling, 22¼c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $1 40@$1 50; Pennsylvania $1 33@$1 35; Western, $1 25@$1 27. CORN lower at $1 17@$1 20 for White; $1 11 for Yellow. OATS very dull at 57c.@60c. RYE, $1 15@$1 20. Mess PORK firm at $30. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides 17½c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, 22c.@22½c. LARD quiet at 17½c. WHISKY dull and lower at $1 05@$1 06.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3.—COTTON in better demand; Middling, 21c.@21¼c.; sales, 650 bales; receipts, 331 bales; exports, coastwise, 187 bales; stock, 9,312 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,558 bales; coastwise, 3 bales; total, 1,571 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,580 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR firmer at $5 25. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $30. BACON, 13¼c.@17c.@17½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 12¼c.@16c.@16½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 17c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20½c. WHISKY, $1 04@$1 05. TOBACCO more active; sales 291 hhds. at $5 50@$7 50 for Trash to Lugs; $9@$40 for low to medium bright Leaf.

TOLEDO, June 3.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT active and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 57; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 46½@$1 49; No. 1 Red, $1 30; No. 2 Red, $1 24. CORN active and higher; No. 1, 92½c.; No. 2, 91c.; Yellow, 95c. OATS higher; No. 1, 57c.; No. 2, 52c. FREIGHTS unchanged; vessels scarce. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 1,900 bushels; Corn, 4,200 bushels.

TOLEDO, June 3.—WHEAT—Demand fair, prices advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 57; Amber Michigan, $1 23½; No. 1 Red at $1 23; No. 3 at $1 16; receipts, 22,000 bushels. CORN—Demand fair; advanced 2c.@3c., at 91c.@92½c.; Yellow, 95c.; receipts, 15,000 bushels. OATS quiet and firm; receipts, 1,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Vessels scarce; 3c. to Buffalo; 7c. to Oswego.

MOBILE, June 3.—COTTON steady; Middling, 21c.; sales 300 bales; net receipts today, 366 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,311 bales; exports, coastwise, today, 46 bales to New-Orleans; exports to Great Britain during the week, 2,414 bales; coastwise, 2,288 bales; sales of the week, 1,950 bales; stock on hand, 34,129 bales.

ALBANY, June 3.—WHEAT steady with moderate milling demand; small sales of Treadwell and Wicks at $1 75. RYE quiet and nominally unchanged. CORN, but little doing; sound and strictly prime, $1 16@$1 17. BARLEY MALT—Sales 5,000 bushels State country made at about $1. OATS unchanged, with a moderate business; Canada, 67c.; State, 67½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 450 bales; receipts, 316 bales; exports, coastwise, 432 bales; stock, 25,775 bales; receipts of the week, 2,449 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,610 bales; to the Continent, 1,938 bales; coastwise, 3,367 bales; sales, 1,650 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., June 3.—COTTON nominal; Low Middling, 20c.@20¼c.; receipts, 186 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 1,826 bales; receipts of the week, 1,226 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,576 bales; sales, 200 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 3.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 34c. RESIN firm for Common; quiet for others; Strained, $1 55; No. 2, $1 60. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $1 50@$3 25. TAR dull. COTTON steady; Middling, 21c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 3.—COTTON dull and lower; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 35 bales; Middling, 20½c.; sales of the week, 765 bales; receipts of the week, 377 bales; stock, 11,820 bales.

GALVESTON, June 3.—COTTON flat; Good Ordinary, 18c.; sales, 650 bales; receipts, 87 bales; exports, coastwise, 36 bales; stock, 28,017 bales; receipts of the week, 1,016 bales; exports, coastwise, 808 bales; sales, 1,800 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 3.—COTTON steady; Middling, 21c.; net receipts of the week, 157 bales; exports, coastwise, 211 bales; sales of the week, 100 bales; stock, 248 bales.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22¼; net receipts of the week, 535 bales; coastwise, 754 bales; total, 1,289 bales; exports, to the continent, 395 bales; sales, 1,212 bales; stock, 4,122 bales.

BOSTON, June 3.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22⅝; net receipts of the week, 335 bales; coastwise, 3,050 bales; total, 3,385 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

DETROIT, June 3.—WHEAT firmer: Extra, $1 53@$1 54½; No. 1, $1 43@$1 44; Amber, $1 21. CORN quiet; No. 1, 90c. OATS firmer; Western, 58c.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red Winter, $1 20. CORN—Mixed, 99c. OATS, 55c. RYE—No. 2, 90c. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 285 bales.

CITY POINT, Va., June 3.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 139 bales.

[Advertisement.]

OFF TO THE WATERING-PLACES.—The period has arrived when people are making off to the fashionable watering-places. Of course, however, no gentleman or youth pretending to style would do this without paying a visit to KNOX, the Hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, and making a selection from his stock. He has now on hand the newest Summer styles, which include some extremely fashionable and becoming ingenuities.

[Advertisement.]

COULD YOU SLEEP ANY BETTER IF YOU WAS absolutely sure that if a window or door opened during the night you would know it? HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH will do it. It stands near your head, with a nerve on each window and door. The law will be applied to all infringements either by using or selling. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Union	June 4	New-York	Bremen.
India	June 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Queen	June 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	June 4	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR ASPINWALL AND SAN DOMINGO.			
Alaska	June 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Tybee	June 4	New-York	San Domingo.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, at 12 M.; supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama and Central and South American ports, by the *Alaska*, at 10½ A. M. For Samana, San Domingo, Porto Plata, &c., by the *Tybee*, this A. M. For Ireland *only*, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 3—*In steam-ship Hannover, from Bremen.*—H. Vogd, Adolf. Helmsdorf, Bertha Probst, Elize Moog, Sigmund Brady, Herman Penzer, John Satori, Hermann Wibbe, Enna Victora, Louis Frank, Caroline Frank, R. Schmidt, Lina Geldstein, Louise Bembach, August Ottmann, Theresa Gertich, Maria Knoll, Alphons Kersten, Wm. Lange, Emil Muller, Silvester Rebholz, Johanna Wehthausen, Otto Gerbeding, Aug. Ottmann, Cath. Carpenter, Wm. Soelter, Franz Westerholz, Francisca Harmann, Brina Botticher, Ernestine Herschel, Philip Kipp, Fred. Kruch, Gustav Schumann, Dorothea Thomann, Barbara Landrath, Johan Weber, Eva Zahner, Pauline Gauss, Ernest Kirchenbaum, Wm. Wentz, Mina Kautz, Aug. Walzer, Fred. Brand, F. Kramer, Pauline Wegmann, Johann Klaeser, Hermann Knoll, Johann Klute, H. Heneke.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Juan Aviles, wife, 2 children, nurse and servant, Jacinto Costa, E. Solomon, E. Gariga, J. K. Burga, Jules Sazerac, J. F. Sarnia and son, Miss A. Lablanc, Miss L. Lablanc, Anotonio Busto, W. H. Jaques, U. S. N. Lieut. G. W. Pigman, U. S. N., Master J. A. Vaughn, Mrs. M. Owens and family, E. Halton, Mrs. F. Roderiques, Mrs. Juana Jurado and daughter, Sebastian Garcia, Alexander Slater, Richard Deeley, John Dalley, Ed. Hertig, Lyman E. Coe, L. W. Davis, Miss L. Baldwin, Louis Ponvert, C. F. Meert, J. Sierra, W. Redding. *From Nassau*—Mrs. A. H. Haskins and maid, Miss Marian Pope, D. J. Boyd, wife and family, Hon. Horace Greeley, wife and 2 daughters, J. H. Chedell, wife and son, L. F. Cleveland, L. F. Newell, Geo. E. Sears, M. G. Keating, L. Brown, R. C. Cleveland, A. J. Briggs, J. von Praag, Mrs. C. P. Williams, C. W. Standart, wife, family and maid, Miss Sarah Brigg, Mrs. Capt. Gardner, Miss Mary Lindley, Capt. C. D. Marshall, Miss Kate Marshall, Miss E. F. Pyfsom, Mrs. Geo. H. Eneas and 2 children, Miss Albury, Mrs. Flaig and daughter, Miss R. Russell, Capt. Merryman, Mr. Witnell, wife and family, R. Farrington, Col. G. W. Warren, Lieut. C. May, J. Palmer, R. Rouno, wife and family, J. F. Coca, F. de Acosta, C. Amdondo, J. Tonero, J. Varich.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises........4:30 | Sun sets....7:26 | Moon sets..11:46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate..1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mars, Grumly, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; The Queen, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Fairbanks, Howes, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Chester, Penn., Abiel Abbot; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships J. H. Stamler, Samsonis, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; City of Perth, McPhail, Glasgow, James Emerson & Co.; Hercules, Lincoln, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Brigs Horace Beales, Blankenship, Gibraltar for orders, H. Baetjer; N. K. Clements, Kelley, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Bolivia, Roberts, Boston, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Westbury, (Br.,) Cook, Falmouth for orders; Eutela, Ortelain, Waterford, Funch, Edye & Co.; George W. Jones, Robbins, London, J. Edmiston & Co.

Barks Nellie, Owen, St. Kitts and St. Croix, Roche Brother & Coffey; Atlanta, (Br.,) McMillan, Pernambuco, J. Edmiston & Co.; Neponsett, Tracy, Arroyo, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Wm. Mallory, Jr., Wilson, Stonington, S. Godwin; Clifford, Porter, Para, Francis Moran; Prestissimo, James, Pernambuco and Bahia, Valentin, Estrella & Co.; Ebe, (Ital.,) Bartolmeo, Gibraltar, for orders, Szobel & Day; I O U, (Br.,) Wright, Cork or Falmouth, George F. Bully; Alleston, Sawyer, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Oliver Cutts, Nelson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Augusta, (Russ.,) Branston, Borga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Garribaldi, (Br.,) Winfolk, Cork for orders, George F. Bully.

Schrs. Ocean Pearl, Carver, Maranham and Para, C. Ludman & Co.; Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., N. K. Herman & Co.; Hudson Frank, Pendleton, Kingston, Jam., J. S. Ingraham & Co.; H. W. Crandall, Pettis, Windsor, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; George Washington, Gage, Baracoa, E. Pulge.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hannover, (N. G.,) Himbeck, Bremen, May 19, with mdse. and 886 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. May 22, lat. 49 52, lon. 4 03, passed bark Emilie Pereire bound west; 28th, lat. 47 12, lon. 26 11, passed ship American Union, hence for London; was detained 8 hours outside the bar by thick fog.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C. 72 hours, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard. June 1, off Body Island, passed brig J. Anderson, from —— for Baltimore.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.—(Arrived 2d.)

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana May 28 via Nassau 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehouse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston May 31, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Eastern City, Boston.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London April 21 and the Isle of Wight 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Isaac Hall. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Syra, (of Passamaquoddy,) Pattangall, Havana 22 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Trecartin, Cienfuegos 27 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Bark Maggie McNeil, (of New-Orleans,) Smith, New-Orleans 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to Master. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with thick foggy weather.

Bark Warren Ordway, (of Newburyport,) Hoyt, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Bark Lamplighter, Burck, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to Warren, Ray & Co.

Bark Philena, (of Portland,) Rose, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Helena, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Coffin, Cay Francis 15 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. May 27, encountered a gale from N. E., during which split foretopsail.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Delphine, (N. G.,) Huelfer, Rio Janeiro March 4, via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Brig Camilla, (of Bermuda,) Strout, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to Duncan McColl.

Brig Eva, (Ital.,) Lauro, Girgenti 64 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Took a pilot on May 27; was up to Absecum 29th, and had a gale from N. E., and was driven as far south as lat. 37, lon. 73 25.

Brig Export, (of Granville, N. S.,) Rawding, Arecibo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Kossak, Elliott, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; May 27, lat. 34 30, lon. 77, spoke schr. Alfred Huger, from Cienfuegos for New-York, who had lost her forestay, and her Captain had four of his ribs broken.

Brig Chas. V. Williams, (of Philadelphia,) Thompson, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, (of Stockton,) Clifford, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to R. H. Buck & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Brig Burnah, Trinslow, Riverhead.

Brig Clarabelle, (of Gouldsboro, Me.,) Tracy, Cienfuegos May 4, with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Mary Jane Adams, (of Portsmouth,) Billing, Trinidad, Cuba, 27 ds., with molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. May 27, off Hatteras in a gale from N. E., lost foremast head.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Keating, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Schr. Mary Ann McCann, (of Bangor,) Whittemore, Cienfuegos 30 ds., with molasses to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to Holyoke & Murray. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds and calms.

Schr. Annie Murchie, Merrill, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Lee Newton, Carlow, Calais via Bridgeport, with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Henry Leblanc, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Harris, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Ruth H. Baker, (of Portland, Me.,) Loring, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had light easterly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Mary E. Long, (of Boston,) Nichols, Havana May 15, with molasses to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Charlotte Brown, (of Nantucket,) Robbins, Albacoa 7 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglas, vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Decora, (of Machias,) Clark, Fajardo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Nellie C. Paine, (of Boston,) Doane, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to J. D. Revera & Co., vessel to E. Crowell. Sld. in company with brigs Village Belle, for Baltimore, and Mary Maria for New-York.

Schr. Lottie Klots, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Endicott, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Francis French, Throckmorton, Harbor Island 9 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Harriet A. Rogers, Rumsay, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elias Moore, De Groot, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Ponder, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Andrew Elliott, Judd, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. E. L. Higgins, Howe, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. E. Runyon, Campbell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Parker, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. San Luis, Mapes, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Abbey, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. D. H. Hodgman, Easter, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. James Cummings, Romack, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. General Banks, Saulsbury, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah Moore, Herrick, Bangor, with lumber for Hackensack.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Ella Gray, Bangor, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Curtis, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary Miller, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. L. O. Chase, Kelly, Chatham, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth, Bearse, Ellsworth, with lumber to J. Kean.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Romeo, Matthews, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Warrenton, George, Bridgeport, for Rondout.
Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk.
Schr. Annie, Davis, Norwalk.
Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, New-Haven.
Schr. Elmira Rogers, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Crammer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. G. P. Taylor, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Robert F. Stockton, Boker, Virginia.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Princeton, Wells, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Evelyn, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. J. G. Collyer, Allen, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. R. W. Huddell, Maloy, New-Haven.
Schr. Anna E. Carroll, Tyler, Northport.
Schr. Olive Branch, Mann, Bridgeport.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Cabot, Parker, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Bay State, Crocker, Boston.
Schr. Amelia Augusta, Hart, Greenwich.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Providence.
Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwick, Norwalk.
Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Taunton.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Fall River.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River.
Schr. Carolina and Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.
Schr. Helen, Searle, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich.
Schr. Maria, Smith, Millstone Point.
Schr. W. Thompson, Hull, New-Haven.
Schr. S. M. Hall, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr. J. G. Collyer, Robinson, Newport.
Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.
Schr. Richard Morrell, Smith, Greenwich.
WIND—Sundown, light, S., thick fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 3.—Arr. Steamer McClellan, Baltimore; bark Boston, Trapani; brig H. H. McGilvery, Surinam.

BOSTON, June 3—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; Brig Halcyon, from Ponce; schr. A. L. Lockwood, from Mobile.

CHARLESTON, June 3.—Sld. steamer J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 3.—Passed in for Baltimore, steamer Leipsic, from Bremen; bark Clifton and brig Potomac, from Rio; barks Plunder, from Cardenas; bark Delaware, from Demarara; brigs Torrid Zone and John Sanderson.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 1—A. M.—Arr. schs. Lettie Welles, Cienfuegos, 30 ds., Portland; Edward Wotten and Look Out, Elizabethport, Boston; Pallas, New-York, Rockland.

Sld. schrs. E. G. Irvin, Gentile, Mary A, J. J. Little, Ida J, (Br.,) Jesse S. Clark, Geo. W. Glover, and Pallas.

P. M.—Arr. Stmr. Hercules, Georgetown, D. C., and sailed.

Also, arr. brig Delmont Lock, Bangor, Philadelphia; schrs. H. A. Hunt and Rachel Vanaman, Bath, Philadelphia; Z. Steelman and Geo. H. Bent, Boston, for do.; Richmond, Vinalhaven, do.; Annie Magee, Hingham, do.; Florence E. Tower, Portland, New-York; Hero, Salem, do.; Henry May, do.; Montezuma, Calais, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., New-Haven, Conn.; Maria Whitney, Rockland, Bristol, R. I.; Martha May, Plymouth, Wareham; Robt. Foster, New-York, for Millbridge; Ned Sumpter, do., Boston; Congress, Baltimore, for do.; Gun Rock, Elizabethport, Salem; Piero, Rondout, Newburyport; A. Sawyer, Pawtucket, Calais; Maggie P. Smith, Boston, Baltimore; Daniel Webster, Chilmark, for Hallowell; Rockingham, Elizabethport, Portsmouth, N. H.; W. H. Sargent, Hoboken, Boston.

2d, A. M.—Arr. brig J. Leighton, Calais, New-Haven; schrs. Alida and Fly Away, Rondout, Boston; Gen. Knox, Bath, New-York; Thomas E. Cahill, Elizabethport; Carrie H. Spafford, Bangor, New-Haven.

Sld. Brig Delmont Lock; schrs. Alida, Fly Away, Gen. Knox, Thomas E. Cahill, Edward Wotten, Lettie Welles, Geo. H. Bent, Peiro, Rachel Vanaman, Gun Rock, Look Out, Montezuma, Florence E. Tower, Martha May, Robt. Foster, Hero, Henry May, Congress, Maria Whitney, Richmond, H. A. Hunt, Ned Sumpter, Gold Hunter, (Br.,) A. Sawyer, Rockingham, W. H. Sargent, R. H. Shannon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 3—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York; schr. W. B. Mann, from New-York. Cld., ship Rival, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, June 3.—Arr. steamer Regulator, from New-York.

Spoken.

May 27, spoke brig D. S. Soule, from Portland for New-Orleans.

May 21, off Hatteras, spoke brig Camilla, from ——, for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, May 22, schrs. Isaac C. Herts, for New-York in 4 ds.; Joe Kelly, for do. in 6 ds.; D. Sawyer, for do. in 8 ds.; Setagawa, for do. in 10 ds.

At Arroyo, May 26, schrs. Sabao and Telegraph, for Norwich, Conn., ldg.

At Fayardo, P. R., May 15, brig *Lewis Clark*, for Baltimore in 10 ds.

At Arecibo, P. R., May 12, brig Prentiss Hobbs, for Philadelphia in 7 ds.

HAVANA, June 3.—A steamer arrived today bringing 470 soldiers from Cadiz.

The steamer Borussia sailed today for Hamburg.

SEASONABLE
RAIMENT
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS.
GENTLEMEN'S WALKING SUITS.
BOYS' DRESS SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
FABRICS OF NEW DESIGNS.
GARMENTS CUT IN NEW STYLES.
PRICES THE LOWEST.
GOODS THE BEST.

DEVLIN & CO.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

COMPOSITE
Iron Works Co.
IRA HUTCHINSON, Prest. IRAH CHASE, Vice-Prest.
(FORMERLY CHASE & CO.,)
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT COMPOSITE IRON-WORK,
GATES,
RAILINGS,
GUARDS,
BEDSTEADS, &c.
IMPROVED WIRE-WORK,
FOR BANK, COUNTER AND OFFICE
RAILINGS, LAWN, COTTAGE
AND FARM FENCES.
ORNAMENTAL WORK
IN
IRON, ZINC AND BRONZE.
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY,
STABLE FITTINGS, &c.
No. 109 Mercer-st., near Prince-st.,
NEW-YORK.

BOWEN & STONE,
Advertising Agents,
NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.

CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS.

The value and importance of twenty-seven miles saved in distance, and about one hour in the time between the Metropolis of New-England and the Metropolis of the Nation cannot be over-estimated.

The Air-Line Road, fifty-two miles in length, running between New-Haven and Willimantic, in Connecticut, forms the connecting link in the Grand Through Route between New-York and Boston.

The road is nearly completed to Middletown, which is about the center of the line, and will be entirely finished during the present month to that city.

On the unfinished portion, between Middletown and Willimantic, some three thousand men are engaged. The grading is more than half done, and the iron-work for bridges and viaducts is well under way.

The utmost care is used in the construction of the road, the projectors aiming to make it the most substantial, thoroughly-built, and safest road in the country.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company.

Secured by a lien on ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE ROAD, present a safe, convenient, attractive, and profitable investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, and FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupon attached.

This deservedly popular Security possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.
HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest
(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
West Wisconsin R. R. Co.
FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,
from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market.

THE PRICE WILL BE 90 FLAT UNTIL THE 15TH JUNE, BUT ON AND AFTER THAT DATE IT WILL BE
90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY. NO. 29 WALL-ST.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 199 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF THE
CELEBRATED
SILVER-PLATED,
PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS,

SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS TO ANY OTHERS NOW MANUFACTURED.

THEY HAVE THE UNIVERSAL COMMENDATION OF THE BEST TRADE,

AND ARE INDORSED BY DR. S. DANA HAYES, STATE ASSAYER OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHOSE CERTIFICATE ACCOMPANIES EACH PITCHER.

THEY ARE NOT ONLY CLEANER AND LIGHTER, BUT ARE MUCH MORE DURABLE THAN THE METAL-LINED PITCHERS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR UNEQUALED VARIETY OF FINE NICKEL AND WHITE METAL ELECTRO PLATED TABLE-WARE, WE NOW OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE OF SILVER-PLATED

PERSIAN, ROMAN AND GOTHIC PATTERNS
OF
FORKS AND SPOONS,

WHICH FOR BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH CANNOT BE EXCELLED,

BEING EXTRA HEAVILY-PLATED BY OUR NEW PATENT PROCESS, WHICH DEPOSITS THE SILVER ANY REQUISITE THICKNESS ON THE PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR.

THEY ARE UNEQUALED FOR DURABILITY BY ANY NOW IN THE MARKET MADE BY THE OLD PROCESS.

ALL SPOONS AND FORKS PLATED BY THIS IMPROVED METHOD ARE STAMPED:

1847--Rogers Bros.--XII.

AND OUR TRADE-MARK, AS BELOW:

MERIDEN B. COMPANY. Trade-Mark for Electro-Plate WHITE METAL. | Trade-Mark for Electro-Plate WHITE METAL. MERIDEN B. COMPANY.

WAREHOUSE and SALES-ROOM,
199 BROADWAY,
AND AT THE MANUFACTORIES,
WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

REPORT OF
GEORGE W. MILLER,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OF HIS EXAMINATION OF THE SPECIAL CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES,
AND THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

This comprehensive and able document, containing a summary of the various charges which have been circulated in the community against the Trustees and officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and their complete refutation by the highest authority in this State, may be had on application to the Company at its office, Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, and will well repay perusal by all persons interested in this great institution. It should be in the possession of every policy-holder. The following brief extracts indicate the tenor of the Report.

Very soon after entering upon the discharge of the duties of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, rumors came to my knowledge, soon followed by direct charges, of malfeasance in the management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. These charges were of so serious a character, presented with so much distinctness, and urged by such parties, that a thorough investigation into their grounds, and into the general state of the affairs of the Company, seemed by every consideration to be demanded. This Company had so long occupied such a leading position, the interests involved in its solvency and good management were so vast and extended, that while any unnecessary alarm was to be deprecated, it was yet due to the tens of thousands so deeply interested to know from some patient, faithful, official examination, the actual character of the management and condition of the Company. Every effort has been made to make the investigation thorough and complete. It has been continued through a period of about three months. Over six hundred foolscap pages of testimony have been taken, and the books of every description, as well as the assets of the Company, have been carefully examined. It is just and proper, before proceeding to detail the results of my investigations, to state a few facts in relation to the peculiar circumstances under which the examination was commenced and conducted. The principal party who had preferred charges of a specific character against the officers and trustees was Mr. J. W. McCulloh, who kindly furnished a copy of such charges, and who attended and participated in the proceedings throughout. Every facility for the fullest investigation was most cordially afforded to Mr. McCulloh and myself by the officers of the Company.

Here follows the charges *seriatim* and the finding of Superintendent Miller as to each, but the length of the document precludes the publication in these columns in detail. The concluding remarks of the Superintendent are as follows:

"Having undertaken the examination of the affairs of this great Company, (besides the special charges already considered,) I have continued it until, by a personal inspection of the assets, and a general investigation of the methods of business, as well as a review of the history of the Company, I feel prepared to declare as my opinion that the condition and standing of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York is such as entitles it to the confidence of the public and the high position it has so long occupied; that it has acquired this leading and magnificent position, is most unquestionably in a great measure due to the efficiency, ability and fidelity of those intrusted with its management. It was organized by special act in 1842, and was the first mutual life insurance company of this State. The present chief executive officer, Mr. Frederick S. Winston, became its President in 1853, at which time the assets of the Company amounted to $2,018,776. The number of policies then in force was 6,773, insuring the amount of $17,556,133. On the 1st of January, 1870, the assets of the Company had increased to the enormous sum of $37,579,169. The number of policies then in force was 68,072, insuring $236,943,902. The income of the Company for the year 1869 was about $15,000,000. Of the assets over $27,000,000 is invested in bonds and mortgages upon real estate, all, except about $2,000,000, in New-Jersey, being upon real estate situate in this State. The assets of the Company were found to correspond with its annual statement thereof made to the Insurance Department. They are of the highest order of securities, and have been safely kept. It is a fact worthy of remark, that the strictest scrutiny into the management of this Company during the past sixteen or seventeen years, during which such a vast amount of business has been done and such immense sums of money have been received and invested, not one dollar is discovered to have been lost by the embezzlement, defalcation or breach of trust of any officer or trustee. It is perhaps not strange that such success should excite, not only generous rivalry in this great field of business enterprise, but also some jealousy as well as personal animosities and criticisms. It is to be regretted that in any case the officers or agents of one company should resort to a vilification of another company or its officers, with a view to advancing the interests of their own company or themselves. If there are charges affecting the standing of a company, or the legality of its management, seriously made upon *prima facie*, reasonable grounds, to the Superintendent, he will, as in this case, deem it his duty as soon as practicable to investigate them. In making these remarks, no reference is had to any company or person in particular. They are merely aimed generally at what I have conceived to be a pernicious practice. In concluding this report, I would say that I entered upon this examination, certainly not predisposed to extend any special favor to the Company, but fully determined to probe to the bottom all complaints, and, so far as I was able, to mete out equal and exact justice. This to the best of my ability I have done. Personal examination of the affairs of companies will be more frequent under the present than they were under the late administration of the Insurance Department.

It will be gratifying if those examinations disclose no greater irregularities, nor cause more serious apprehensions for the future of the companies examined than this has done. If any of our life insurance companies are sound and reliable the Mutual Life must be one of them.

I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation of the indefatigable energy and research and the valuable assistance of Mr. J. W. McCulloh throughout the investigation, and my acknowledgments to the various officers and trustees of the Company for their ready compliance with all requirements and their general courtesy.

In language which I have before used, I will only add, "my examination has satisfied me that the Company has been managed with peculiar ability and integrity, and that its condition is eminently sound."

GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, (INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,) ALBANY, May 28, 1870.

AUCTION GOODS AT A BARGAIN.—Having bought out a part of the stock of the late firm of E. V. Haughwout & Co., I am now selling SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, REFRIGERATORS, COOKING UTENSILS, CHINA and GLASS, and other House-furnishing Goods, at prices that will astonish the Danes. Come one. Come all. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SEE THE $3 12-FOOT PATENT SWING IN operation at L. P. TIBBAL'S, No. 478 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

"NOT GUILTY," OR, BARBARISM REVIVED!—An address in Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 16th-st and 8th-av., SABBATH EVENING, June 5, 1870, at 7½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

Continued from Second Page.

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,352

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty...... 10,340

Of which James Donohue received three thousand eight hundred and seven...... 3,807

Of which John Costello received three thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine...... 3,799

Of which Louis H. Lattan received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which John Bayer received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,340

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-eight...... 10,348

Of which Robert McLaughlin received three thousand eight hundred and ten...... 3,810

Of which Samuel Mullen received three thousand eight hundred and seven...... 3,807

Of which Edgar Underhill received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which Edward T. Rourke received one thousand three hundred and fifty...... 1,350

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,348

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-three...... 10,333

Of which Lawrence Murtha received three thousand eight hundred and three...... 3,803

Of which Peter Gillespie received three thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight...... 3,798

Of which James Brown received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which John Donnelly received one thousand three hundred and fifty-one...... 1,351

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,333

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 10,347

Of which John J. Farrell received three thousand eight hundred and seven...... 3,807

Of which John Mounaghan received three thousand eight hundred and seven...... 3,807

Of which John J. Corley received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which John J. Schaefer received one thousand three hundred and fifty...... 1,350

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-four...... 24

10,347

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-four...... 10,344

Of which Edward C. Burke received three thousand eight hundred and eight...... 3,808

Of which Peter O'Keefe received three thousand eight hundred and five...... 3,805

Of which Thomas W. Robertson received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which Patrick C. Casey received one thousand three hundred and fifty...... 1,350

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,344

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-eight...... 10,348

Of which Denis L. Sullivan received three thousand eight hundred and nine...... 3,809

Of which Edward Cavanagh received three thousand eight hundred and eight...... 3,808

Of which Francis Page received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two...... 1,352

Of which William Pigney received one thousand three hundred and fifty-one...... 1,351

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering Twenty-two...... 22

10,348

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-four...... 10,344

Of which Edward Lane received three thousand eight hundred and nine...... 3,809

Of which William Fleming received three thousand eight hundred and two...... 3,802

Of which A. Steinmuller received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which Hermann Sussman received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two...... 1,352

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,344

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and forty-six...... 10,346

Of which Anthony Hartman received three thousand eight hundred and eight...... 3,808

Of which Thomas Hodgins received three thousand eight hundred and five...... 3,805

Of which John German received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which Thomas Illwitzer received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two...... 1,352

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,346

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and fifty...... 10,350

Of which George F. Langbein received three thousand eight hundred and eleven...... 3,811

Of which James Shannon received three thousand eight hundred and seven...... 3,807

Of which Carl Philip Sutter received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two...... 1,352

Of which Henry Hauser received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two...... 1,352

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,350

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and fifty...... 10,350

Of which Thomas Divens received three thousand eight hundred and nine...... 3,809

Of which Peter W. McGuire received three thousand eight hundred and seven...... 3,807

Of which Simon A. Adler received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which Rudolph Keison received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,350

TWENTY-FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and fifty-two...... 10,352

Of which Joseph Koeble received three thousand eight hundred and eleven...... 3,811

Of which Michael O'Neill received three thousand eight hundred and eight...... 3,808

Of which Peter Albert received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which Christian Rauh received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two...... 1,352

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,352

TWENTY-FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and fifty-six...... 10,356

Of which Frank Lambrecht received three thousand eight hundred and twelve...... 3,812

Of which John Zahn received three thousand eight hundred and eleven...... 3,811

Of which Henry H. Haight received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which Caspar Scheidler received one thousand three hundred and fifty-two...... 1,352

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,356

TWENTY-SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twenty-seventh Ward was ten thousand two hundred and ninety-one...... 10,291

Of which James McLaughlin received three thousand eight hundred and six...... 3,806

Of which James Pursley received three thousand seven hundred and fifty-one...... 3,751

Of which Peter Deicht received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which John Roscoe received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-two...... 22

10,291

TWENTY-SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-nine...... 10,339

Of which Bernard McQuade received three thousand eight hundred and three...... 3,803

Of which William Hays received three thousand seven hundred and nine-nine...... 3,799

Of which Henry Wagner received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which Gustav Holbein received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-five...... 25

10,339

TWENTY-EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and twenty-three...... 10,323

Of which William Gleeson received three thousand seven hundred and ninety-six...... 3,796

Of which Andrew Watson received three thousand seven hundred and ninety...... 3,790

Of which William Glasser received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which Jacob Deubert received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three...... 1,353

Of which there were blank six...... 6

And of which there were scattering twenty-five...... 25

10,323

TWENTY-NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four...... 2,764

Of which Frank Buckel received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

Of which George Eudlich received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

Of which there were blank three...... 3

And of which there were scattering sixty-seven...... 67

2,764

THIRTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two...... 2,762

Of which Jacob Schaeffer received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

Of which John Moore received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

Of which there were blank three...... 3

And of which there were scattering sixty-five...... 65

2,762

THIRTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was two thousand six hundred and ninety-four...... 2,694

Of which Peter Rado received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

And of which Jacob Briggs, Jr., received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

2,694

THIRTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was two thousand six hundred and ninety-four...... 2,694

Of which Joseph Schneider received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

And of which John P. Lee received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

2,694

THIRTY-THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was two thousand six hundred and ninety-one...... 2,691

Of which Jacob Muller received one thousand three hundred and forty-six...... 1,346

And of which August Fulstick received one thousand three hundred and forty-five...... 1,345

2,691

THIRTY-FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was two thousand six hundred and ninety-four...... 2,694

Of which August Thum received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

And of which Paul Witz received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

2,694

THIRTY-FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and one...... 2,701

Of which Benedict Angerman received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

Of which Thomas Casey received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven...... 1,347

Of which there were blank two...... 2

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

2,701

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-three...... 9,883

Of which Forbes Holland received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four...... 2,954

Of which Thomas Van Buren received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four...... 2,954

Of which Samuel G. Acton received one thousand two hundred and fifty-five...... 1,255

Of which Seymour A. Bunce received one thousand two hundred and fifty...... 1,250

Of which Robert Ennever received seven hundred and twenty-six...... 726

Of which John Hughes received seven hundred and twenty-six...... 726

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,883

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-four...... 9,884

Of which Frank O'Donnell received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which Isaac Bell received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which Charles Crawford received one thousand two hundred and fifty-five...... 1,256

Of which Merritt Nickham received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which John Julian received seven hundred and twenty-seven...... 727

Of which Hugh O'Brien received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,884

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-one...... 9,881

Of which James B. Nicholson received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four...... 2,954

Of which Patrick Hefferan received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four...... 2,954

Of which John Crawford received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which James M. Cross received one thousand two hundred and fifty-one...... 1,251

Of which Norman F. Cross received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which James Bourke received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,881

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand six hundred and seven...... 9,607

Of which Daniel Gillespie received two thousand eight hundred and fifty-three...... 2,853

Of which William J. Smith received two thousand eight hundred and fifty-three...... 2,853

Of which James Douglass received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which Walter Kelly received one thousand one hundred and eighty...... 1,180

Of which Edward McDonald received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which Michael Snyder received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,607

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-two...... 9,882

Of which James Erb received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which John Foster received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two...... 2,952

Of which F. S. Morrison received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which William Taylor received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which Jacob Zimmer received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which George Kelly received seven hundred and twenty-four...... 724

Of which there were blank ten...... 10

And of which there were scattering ten...... 10

9,882

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight...... 9,868

Of which James Owens received two thousand nine hundred and fifty...... 2,950

Of which Henry Mathews received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two...... 2,932

Of which Samuel Taylor received one thousand two hundred and sixty-four...... 1,264

Of which William L. Raymond received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which Michael Gainey received seven hundred and twenty-seven...... 727

Of which Peter Tracy received seven hundred and twenty-three...... 723

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,868

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and seventy...... 9,870

Of which William Baard received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two...... 2,952

Of which William C. O'Brien received two thousand nine hundred and fifty...... 2,950

Of which Henry Beeney received one thousand two hundred and fifty-one...... 1,251

Of which Henry Gray received one thousand two hundred and forty-eight...... 1,248

Of which Peter Carroll received seven hundred and twenty-six...... 726

Of which John Gross received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,870

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven...... 9,877

Of which F. L. Vultee received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which Edward Marrener received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two...... 2,952

Of which Isaac V. Truss received one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine...... 1,259

Of which James Armstrong received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which James F. Hennessy received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which Kaufman Worms received seven hundred and sixteen...... 716

Of which there were blank seven...... 7

And of which there were scattering eleven...... 11

9,877

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-three...... 9,883

Of which Isaac A. Moran received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four...... 2,954

Of which John Burns received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which Michael Cregan received one thousand two hundred and fifty-five...... 1,255

Of which George O. Starr received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which John F. Donohue received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which John F. Trow received seven hundred and twenty-four...... 724

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,883

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-three...... 9,883

Of which E. Kimbark received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which Frank Kinney received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two...... 2,952

Of which Alexander Clinch received one thousand two hundred and fifty-five...... 1,255

Of which Benjamin Warden received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which Joseph M. Carthy received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which Henry Wyse received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering ten...... 10

9,883

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-two...... 9,882

Of which Joseph Young received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four...... 2,954

Of which Michael Sullivan received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which John Wilcox received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which Robert Kennedy received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which Thomas W. Kearney received seven hundred and twenty-six...... 726

Of which John W. Day received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering...... 9

9,882

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty...... 9,880

Of which Michael N. Boylan received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four...... 2,954

Of which James H. Owens received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which G. Joseph Larned received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which William Tobin received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which Thomas Reilly received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which William Laird received seven hundred and twenty-three...... 723

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,880

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-three...... 9,883

Of which William Craft received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four...... 2,954

Of which Timothy O'Brien received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which William Wheeler received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which William Hall received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which Edward Walsh received seven hundred and twenty-six...... 726

Of which Michael V. Caffrey received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,883

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven...... 9,867

Of which Frank O'Rourke received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which James Killen received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three...... 2,933

Of which John Harris received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which William Rochfore received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which James Hughes received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which Terence McCabe received seven hundred and twenty-three...... 723

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering sixteen...... 16

9,867

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty...... 9,880

Of which Joseph Zeller received two thousand nine hundred and fifty...... 2,950

Of which Timothy Noon received two thousand nine hundred and forty-nine...... 2,949

Of which John O. Johnson received one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight...... 1,258

Of which James R. Johnson received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which Frank Metzler received seven hundred and twenty-six...... 726

Of which James Meagher received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,880

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight...... 9,878

Of which Richard Dalton received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two...... 2,952

Of which John Gilroy received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two...... 2,952

Of which Thomas K. Fletcher received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which William McKinley received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which George Smith received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which Michael McNally received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,878

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty...... 9,880

Of which James J. Traynor received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which Edward Brown received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two...... 2,952

Of which Ralph Archibald received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which William Brandis received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which Thomas Shandley received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which Michael Lyons received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,880

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty...... 9,880

Of which Dennis Delany received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which John M. Carroll received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which John Adams received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which William E. Jones received one thousand two hundred and forty-seven...... 1,247

Of which Christopher Higgins received seven hundred and thirty...... 730

Of which John Reilly received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,880

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty...... 9,880

Of which John Looran received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which John Hines received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which Henry Wilson received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which Philip Frankenheimer received one thousand two hundred and forty-seven...... 1,247

Of which Michael Ryan received seven hundred and thirty...... 730

Of which Frederick Haggemeyer received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,880

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-four...... 9,884

Of which Thomas McGettigan received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four...... 2,954

Of which Frank Guest received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which David Kilmer received one thousand two hundred and fifty-five...... 1,255

Of which Isaac V. Truss received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which James M. Caffrey received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which Thomas Messmer received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,884

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-one...... 9,881

Of which William Gallagher received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which Thomas Kelly received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two...... 2,952

Of which George B. Nicholson received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which Arthur Bassett received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which Charles O'Brien received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of Which Charles Boyle received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,881

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-four...... 9,874

Of which John Dugan received two thousand nine hundred and fifty...... 2,950

Of which William T. McGrath received two thousand nine hundred and forty-eight...... 2,948

Of which William Benson received one thousand two hundred and fifty-five...... 1,255

Of which George W. Lush received one thousand two hundred and forty-two...... 1,242

Of which William Glump received seven hundred and thirty-six...... 736

Of which Peter Curry received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,874

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-one...... 9,881

Of which Mathew Coyle received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which John Gannon received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which John Baxter received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which James M. Thomson, Jr., received one thousand two hundred and fifty-three...... 1,253

Of which Philip Ahern received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which Frank Hudner received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering nine...... 9

9,881

TWENTY-FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight...... 9,878

Of which George Y. Whitson received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three...... 2,953

Of which John Fay received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one...... 2,951

Of which Hugh McCullough received one thousand two hundred and fifty-five...... 1,255

Of which Samuel Ray received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four...... 1,254

Of which James Traynor received seven hundred and twenty-five...... 725

Of which Hugh McGorry received seven hundred and twenty-three...... 723

Of which there was blank eleven...... 11

And of which there were scattering six...... 6

9,878

NINETEENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-seven...... 9,097

Of which J. Bixby received three thousand and seventeen...... 3,017

Of which A. O. Hall received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which Daniel W. Lee received one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight...... 1,558

Of which Patrick Quinn received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four...... 1,494

Of which there were blank two...... 2

And of which there were scattering thirteen...... 13

9,097

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-two...... 9,092

Of which Francis McCullough received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which M. J. Dunn received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which J. Alfred Lucky received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which James O'Connor received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four...... 1,494

Of which there were blank two...... 2

And of which there were scattering thirteen...... 13

9,092

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety...... 9,090

Of which Hartly Haigh received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which J. F. McDonald received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Moses J. Decker received one thousand five hundred and fifty-six...... 1,556

Of which Nicholas H. Babcock received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four...... 1,494

Of which there were blank seven...... 7

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,090

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-seven...... 9,097

Of which Joseph L. T. Smith received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,105

Of which Timothy Boyle received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which Thomas Robbins received one thousand five hundred and fifty-nine...... 1,559

Of which Robert G. Brown received one thousand four hundred and ninety-six...... 1,496

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,097

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-one...... 9,091

Of which Frank Squires received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,015

Of which Robert Gamble received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Lawrence Harney received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which William P. Lyon received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four...... 1,494

Of which there were blank six...... 6

Of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,091

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-three...... 9,093

Of which Francis Ruppert received three thousand and sixteen...... 3,016

Of which Joseph Dennis received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,015

Of which Alfred Bogart received one thousand five hundred and fifty-six...... 1,556

Of which Cody Aufenger received one thousand four hundred and ninety-three...... 1,493

Of which there were blank eight...... 8

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,093

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-four...... 9,094

Of which John Burlinson received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,015

Of which Cornelius Reilly received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Frederick E. Loew received one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight...... 1,558

Of which Samuel W. Stevens received one thousand four hundred and ninety-three...... 1,493

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,094

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and seventy...... 9,070

Of which John Mahon received three thousand and six...... 3,006

Of which Frederick Brandes received three thousand and five...... 3,005

Of which Joseph Murray received one thousand five hundred and fifty-nine...... 1,559

Of which George P. McCarthy received one thousand four hundred and eighty-six...... 1,486

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,070

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-two...... 9,092

Of which Dennis W. Buckley received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Philip Fitzpatrick received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which William L. Schmidt received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which Charles Curtis received one thousand four hundred and ninety-three...... 1,493

Of which there were blank ten...... 10

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,092

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-one...... 9,091

Of which Robert J. Leaycraft received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which John Davidson received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Mark Stevens received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which Samuel McBride received one thousand four hundred and ninety-two...... 1,492

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,091

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety...... 9,090

Of which Isaiah Keyser received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,015

Of which Bryan McCahill received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which Benjamin Gillespie received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which George W. Briggs received one thousand four hundred and ninety-three...... 1,493

Of which there were blank seven...... 7

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,090

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety...... 9,090

Of which Bernard Galligan received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,015

Of which Thomas Duffy received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which William H. Benjamin received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which Edward Dowling received one thousand four hundred and ninety-one...... 1,491

Of which there were blank eight...... 8

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,090

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-two...... 9,092

Of which William Steinway received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Michael Tuomey received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Emanuel Popper received one thousand five hundred and seventeen...... 1,517

Of which Louis Naumann received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four...... 1,494

Of which there were blank eight...... 8

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,092

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-one...... 9,091

Of which Henry Steinert received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Terence P. Smith received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which Alfred Douglass received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which Louis Jordan received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four...... 1,494

Of which there were blank eight...... 8

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,091

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-three...... 9,093

Of which Daniel Winkens received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which Joseph McGuire received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which Reuben Parkhurst received one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight...... 1,558

Of which J. H. Thorne received one thousand four hundred and ninety-three...... 1,493

Of which there were blank eight...... 8

And of which there were scattering eight...... 8

9,093

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-two...... 9,092

Of which William H. King received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,015

Of which John Sexton received three thousand and twelve...... 3,012

Of which Mortimer C. Lee received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which Homer Franklin received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four...... 1,494

Of which there were blank nine...... 9

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,092

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-two...... 9,092

Of which Robert Cunningham received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Henry Grossmayer received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which John B. Dingledein received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which Charles W. Hull received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four...... 1,494

Of which there were blank eight...... 8

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,092

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and eighty-four...... 9,084

Of which John Brown received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Thomas Crimmins received three thousand and eleven...... 3,011

Of which Louis McCord received one thousand five hundred and fifty-three...... 1,553

Of which James Fitzgerald received one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine...... 1,489

Of which there were blank eleven...... 11

And of which there were scattering six...... 6

9,084

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and eighty-seven...... 9,087

Of which William Haviland received three thousand and sixteen...... 3,016

Of which Jeremiah Towle received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,015

Of which William Jackson received one thousand five hundred and fifty-five...... 1,555

Of which Edgar Keeler received one thousand four hundred and ninety-two...... 1,492

Of which there were blank four...... 4

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,087

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and eighty-nine...... 9,089

Of which William Burke received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Patrick Gormley received three thousand and twelve...... 3,012

Of which Martin Schneider received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven...... 1,557

Of which Edward Leach received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four...... 1,494

Of which there were blank seven...... 7

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,089

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and ninety-six...... 9,096

Of which John Asten received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,015

Of which Cornelius Farley received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which Asher Barnett received one thousand five hundred and fifty-five...... 1,555

Of which Philip Lowenthal received one thousand four hundred and ninety-five...... 1,495

Of which there were blank thirteen...... 13

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,096

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was eight thousand nine hundred and forty...... 8,940

Of which William R. Roberts received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven...... 2,957

Of which Charles H. Lyons received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six...... 2,956

Of which Thomas Scanlon received one thousand five hundred and thirty-five...... 1,535

Of which Charles Childs received one thousand four hundred and seventy-six...... 1,476

Of which there were blank eleven...... 11

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

8,940

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and forty-eight...... 9,048

Of which Peter Rush received three thousand and fifteen...... 3,015

Of which James Dougherty received three thousand and thirteen...... 3,013

Of which Samuel Wallace received one thousand five hundred and forty-eight...... 1,548

Of which William Waterman received one thousand four hundred and sixty...... 1,460

Of which there were blank seven...... 7

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,048

TWENTY-FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and fifty...... 9,050

Of which James Clark, Sr., received three thousand and sixteen...... 3,016

Of which Thomas Pearson received three thousand and sixteen...... 3,016

Of which John Monarque received one thousand five hundred and forty-nine...... 1,549

Of which Edward H. Delacy received one thousand four hundred and sixty...... 1,460

Of which there were blank four...... 4

And of which there were scattering five...... 5

9,050

TWENTY-FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and eighty-three...... 9,083

Of which William O'Connor received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Andrew Kennedy received three thousand and fourteen...... 3,014

Of which Samuel A. Van Brunt received one thousand five hundred and forty-six...... 1,546

Of which John H. Boswell received

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

one thousand four hundred and ninety-four 1,494
Of which there were blank ten 10
And of which there were scattering five 5
9,083

TWENTY-SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and eighty-three 9,083
Of which Michael Farrell received three thousand and thirteen 3,013
Of which William McCabe received three thousand and thirteen 3,013
Of which John Cooper, Sr., received one thousand five hundred and fifty 1,550
Of which George Diffendorff received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four 1,494
Of which there were blank eight 8
And of which there were scattering five 5
9,083

TWENTY-SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and eighty-three 9,083
Of which Henry Johnson received three thousand and fifteen 3,015
Of which Patrick Finn received three thousand and thirteen 3,013
Of which Charles C. Reed received one thousand five hundred and fifty 1,550
Of which E. J. Ticknor received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four 1,494
Of which there were blank six 6
And of which there were scattering five 5
9,083

TWENTY-EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and eighty-five 9,085
Of which J. H. Rutter received three thousand and sixteen 3,016
Of which Thomas Hitchman received three thousand and sixteen 3,016
Of which Nelson Mott received one thousand five hundred and fifty 1,550
Of which Joseph O. Totten received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four 1,494
Of which there blank four 4
And of which there were scattering five 5
9,085

TWENTY-NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and eighty-five 9,085
Of which Francis J. Tuomey received three thousand and fourteen 3,014
Of which William H. McQuade received three thousand and thirteen 3,013
Of which John W. Doty received one thousand five hundred and fifty 1,550
Of which John D. Terry received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four 1,494
Of which there were blank nine 9
And of which there were scattering five 5
9,085

THIRTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward was nine thousand and seventy-eight 9,078
Of which James Gallagher received three thousand and thirteen 3,013
Of which William McManus, Sr., received three thousand and twelve 3,012
Of which Frank Raymond received one thousand five hundred and fifty 1,550
Of which Frank B. Ball received one thousand four hundred and ninety 1,490
Of which there were blank eight 8
And of which there were scattering five 5
9,078

THIRTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteen Ward was nine thousand and ninety-two 9,092
Of which George Lovelace received three thousand and sixteen 3,016
Of which Michael Dun received three thousand and fourteen 3,014
Of which Alexander Hill received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven 1,557
Of which John A. Guttfleisch received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four 1,494
Of which there were blank six 6
And of which there were scattering five 5
9,092

TWENTIETH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eleven 10,711
Of which Patrick Carty received three thousand seven hundred and forty-six 3,746
Of which Thomas Hearne received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one 3,731
Of which John Barrie received one thousand four hundred and fifty 1,450
Of which Thomas Stewart received one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven 1,237
Of which James Gordon received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which John Larwell received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering twenty-nine 29
10,711

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and ten 10,310
Of which William C. Pullin received three thousand six hundred and ninety-six 3,696
Of which James Hughes received three thousand six hundred and ninety-four 3,694
Of which John Goller received one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine 1,239
Of which Robert Neill received one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine 1,159
Of which William Keyes received two hundred and fifty-eight 258
Of which William Reed received two hundred and fifty-eight 258
And of which there were scattering six 6
10,310

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand five hundred and twenty-two 10,522
Of which George Hewison received three thousand six hundred and ninety-six 3,696
Of which William Earle received three thousand six hundred and forty-nine 3,649
Of which Angus McDonald received one thousand four hundred and ten 1,410
Of which James Turner received one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 1,238
Of which William J. Stewart received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which James Bowser received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering eleven 11
10,522

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand four hundred and thirty-nine 10,439
Of which James Beglan received three thousand six hundred and sixty-six 3,666
Of which Charles Brice received three thousand six hundred and thirty-two 3,632
Of which John Dusenberry received one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine 1,369
Of which William H. Brackett received one thousand two hundred and forty 1,240
Of which William J. Lawless received two hundred and sixty 260
Of which Edward McGuire received two hundred and sixty 260
And of which there were scattering twelve 12
10,439

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand four hundred and seventy-four 10,474
Of which John Brice received three thousand six hundred and ninety-four 3,694
Of which James F. Hatch received three thousand six hundred and fifty 3,650
Of which James H. Anderson received one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 1,238
Of which Samuel G. Hayter received one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven 1,237
Of which James Dunlap received three hundred and eighty-seven 387
Of which J. Titus Deyo received two hundred and fifty-six 256
And of which there were scattering twelve 12
10,474

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand five hundred and seventy 10,570
Of which Christopher Bath received three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven 3,637
Of which Joseph Betts received three thousand six hundred and twenty-four 3,624
Of which Alonzo S. Evans received one thousand four hundred and fifteen 1,415
Of which Frederick Bruner received one thousand two hundred and forty-one 1,241
Of which William P. Simpson received three hundred and eighty-six 386
Of which Philip Odell received two hundred and fifty-eight 258
And of which there were scattering nine 9
10,570

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand four hundred and fifty 10,450
Of which James McGinness received three thousand six hundred and thirty-eight 3,638
Of which Adam Grassmuck received three thousand six hundred and fourteen 3,614
Of which Alonzo Wyman received one thousand two hundred and ninety-one 1,291
Of which Edmund C. Lee received one thousand two hundred and fifty-four 1,254
Of which James E. Dunn received three hundred and eighty-three 383
Of which Lewis G. Claude received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering eleven 11
10,450

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and twenty-one 10,321
Of which Edward Brucks received three thousand six hundred and fifty-seven 3,657
Of which John Magrane received three thousand five hundred and sixty-eight 3,568
Of which James H. Porter received one thousand three hundred and thirty 1,330
Of which Daniel Kneale received one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 1,238
Of which George Ladue received two hundred and fifty-eight 258
Of which Thomas Grant received two hundred and fifty-eight 258
And of which there were scattering twelve 12
10,321

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward was ten thousand two hundred and fifty-two 10,252
Of which Henry J. Boucsen received three thousand six hundred and ninety-eight 3,698
Of which Charles A. Dow received three thousand four hundred and ninety 3,490
Of which Dugald Stewart received one thousand three hundred 1,300
Of which Charles Mackey received one thousand two hundred and thirty-three 1,233
Of which George W. Sillcocks received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which John Mitchell received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering thirteen 13
10,252

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand four hundred 10,400
Of which Alexander Frear received three thousand seven hundred and one 3,701
Of which Noah A. Childs received three thousand six hundred and ninety-three 3,693
Of which Benjamin Anderson received one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine 1,239
Of which Edward M. Westcott received one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 1,238
Of which George Satterly received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which Benjamin Loder received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering eleven 11
10,400

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand two hundred and eighty-three 10,283
Of which John Deering received three thousand seven hundred and thirteen 3,713
Of which Thomas Dunlap, Jr., received three thousand five hundred and twenty-one 3,521
Of which John McKechnie received one thousand two hundred and eighty-four 1,284
Of which John McAffee received one thousand two hundred and thirty-four 1,234
Of which Matthew Ahmuty received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which Siliman Hubbell received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering thirteen 13
10,283

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand two hundred and eighty 10,280
Of which George Brown received three thousand six hundred and ninety-four 3,694
Of which Randolph Martine received three thousand five hundred and eighty-eight 3,588
Of which James T. Couenhoven received one thousand two hundred and thirty-four 1,234
Of which Henry R. Chapman received one thousand two hundred and thirty-three 1,233
Of which William Wilson received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which Dugald Stewart received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering thirteen 13
10,280

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand one hundred and fifty-seven 10,157
Of which John Grady received three thousand five hundred and eighty-three 3,583
Of which Thomas O. Garra received three thousand five hundred and seventy-six 3,576
Of which Eugene Solleyete received one thousand two hundred and thirty-five 1,235
Of which Samuel Rothschild received one thousand two hundred and thirty-two 1,232
Of which George Parker received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which David Haring received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering thirteen 13
10,157

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand two hundred and eighty-seven 10,287
Of which Joseph Horan received three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven 3,697
Of which Hugh Murray received three thousand five hundred and eighty-three 3,583
Of which William H. Mountford received one thousand two hundred and forty-four 1,244
Of which Edward Madden received one thousand two hundred and thirty-four 1,234
Of which Austin A. Fuller received two hundred and sixty 260
Of which William B. Avery received two hundred and sixty 260
And of which there were scattering nine 9
10,287

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand four hundred and thirty-six 10,436
Of which Peter Trainer received three thousand six hundred and ninety 3,690
Of which Peter Reed received three thousand six hundred and eighty-nine 3,689
Of which John S. Gilmore received one thousand two hundred and ninety-four 1,294
Of which Abram V. Davis received one thousand two hundred and thirty-six 1,236
Of which James Martin received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which Peter Alabert received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering nine 9
10,436

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and ninety-one 10,391
Of which John Biehm received three thousand seven hundred and five 3,705
Of which James C. Denny received three thousand six hundred and eighty-four 3,684
Of which Thomas G. Seeley received one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 1,238
Of which Knox McAffee received one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven 1,237
Of which Samuel Moffat received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which Peter Pettigrew received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering nine 9
10,391

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenieth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and fifty-seven 10,357
Of which Michael Shannessy received three thousand six hundred and seventy-nine 3,679
Of which Valentine Mank received three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine 3,529
Of which John Barrett received one thousand three hundred and ninety-five 1,395
Of which A. L. Reed received one thousand two hundred and twenty-four 1,224
Of which Robert Neill received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which John G. Wilson received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering twelve 12
10,357

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand four hundred and twenty-three 10,423
Of which Patrick Larragy received three thousand seven hundred and four 3,704
Of which Luke Curren received three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven 3,697
Of which John McCreadie received one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 1,238
Of which James Martin received one thousand two hundred and thirty-four 1,234
Of which Rheinhardt Kronn received two hundred and sixty-nine 269
Of which John Woods received two hundred and sixty-nine 269
And of which there were scattering twelve 12
10,423

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and eighty-seven 10,387
Of which Francis F. Reynolds received three thousand six hundred and ninety 3,690
Of which James M. Sweeny received three thousand five hundred and forty-eight 3,548
Of which Joseph B. Pollock received one thousand three hundred and ninety-five 1,395
Of which S. L. Van Buskirk received one thousand two hundred and twenty-four 1,224
Of which Newport F. Henry received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which Peter Reynolds received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering twelve 12
10,387

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and fifty-six 10,356
Of which William Seyring received three thousand six hundred and eighty-three 3,683
Of which Edward Shields received three thousand four hundred and ninety-six 3,496
Of which William S. Murray received one thousand three hundred and seventy-two 3,372
Of which Merritt Smith received one thousand two hundred and seventy-five 1,275
Of which August Sucker received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which Emil W. Hoeber received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering twelve 12
10,356

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand one hundred and eighty-six 10,186
Of which Edward Buchanan received three thousand five hundred and ninety-six 3,596
Of which Roger Maguire received three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine 3,469
Of which Charles W. Cowtan received one thousand three hundred and seventy-two 1,372
Of which William J. Stewart received one thousand two hundred and nineteen 1,219
Of which Crandell B. Oliver received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
Of which Henry Schneider received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering twelve 12
10,186

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand two hundred and four 10,204
Of which Daniel Blauvelt received three thousand six hundred and six 3,606
Of which Lambert Hubbell received three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine 3,469
Of which Andrew Ferguson received one thousand three hundred and seventy-three 1,373
Of which Peter Bruder received one thousand two hundred and twenty-five 1,225
Of which William Neely received two hundred and sixty 260
Of which Thomas Hoag received two hundred and fifty-nine 259
And of which there were scattering twelve 12
10,204

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-eight 14,458
Of which William Costello received five thousand nine hundred and forty-nine 5,949
Of which Matthew S. Farrell received five thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven 5,797
Of which Anderson Bogert received one thousand four hundred and thirty-three 1,433
Of which Hamilton Murry received one thousand two hundred and seventy-one 1,271
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,458

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and thirty-six 14,436
Of which George L. Gifford received five thousand nine hundred and forty-one 5,941
Of which Jeremiah Murphy received five thousand nine hundred and twenty-four 5,924
Of which Joseph Nordenschield received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which George W. Hartell received one thousand two hundred and eighty-one 1,281
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,436

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-five 14,445
Of which Michael Murray received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven 5,937
Of which John Murphy received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-six 5,936
Of which James S. Huyler received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which Eli S. Bates received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,445

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-two 14,452
Of which Thomas C. Bancker received five thousand nine hundred and forty one 5,941
Of which Michael Gavin received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight 5,938
Of which John W. Brady received one thousand two hundred and eighty-three 1,283
Of which Charles H. Unngezer received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,452

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-two 14,452
Of which Orlando H. Moore received five thousand nine hundred and forty-one 5,941
Of which Thomas Quinn received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which Thomas J. Kelly received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which James E. Goodliffe received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,452

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand one hundred and ninety 14,190
Of which James Maxwell received five thousand nine hundred and forty 5,940
Of which Nicholas Fisher Jr., received five thousand six hundred and seventy-nine 5,679
Of which David W. Thompson received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which Benjamin F. Graham received one thousand two hundred and eighty-one 1,281
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,190

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-seven 14,447
Of which W. R. W. Chambers received five thousand nine hundred and eighteen 5,918
Of which Michael Good received five thousand eight hundred and four 5,804
Of which William H. Bogart received one thousand four hundred and forty-one 1,441
Of which Henry Butz, Jr., received one thousand two hundred and seventy-six 1,276
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,447

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-nine 14,449
Of which Jeremiah Crowley received five thousand nine hundred and forty 5,940
Of which Bernard Coyle received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which John P. Smith recived one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which Jacob W. Cooper received one thousand two hundred and eighty 1,280
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,449

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-two 14,452
Of which John D. Kellogg received five thousand nine hundred and forty 5,940
Of which John Jones received five thousand nine hundred and fifteen 5,915
Of which James B. Hunt received one thousand three hundred and seven 1,307
Of which Louis Jacobs received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,452

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Eelection of the Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty 14,450
Of which William Minnick received five thousand nine hundred and forty 5,940
Of which Michael Geheghan received five thousand nine hundred and thirty eight 5,938
Of which George W. Lyon received One thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which Treadwell Seaman, Jr., received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,450

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and thirty-nine 14,439
Of which John Mullally received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight 5,938
Of which Edward Kelly received five thousand seven hundred and eighty-four 5,784
Of which Josiah W. Thompson received one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine 1,429
Of which William H. Kirby, Jr., received one thousand two hundred and eighty 1,280
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,439

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and thirty-four 14,434
Of which John D. Newman received five thousand nine hundred and forty 5,940
Of which Hugh F. Farrell received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which Allan J. Dennis received one thousand two hundred and eighty-one 1,281
Of which Henry T. Lloyd received one thousand two hundred and sixty-six 1,266
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,434

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-two 14,442
Of which James Farrell received five thousand nine hundred and forty 5,940
Of which F. M. Harris received five thousand seven hundred and ninety-one 5,791
Of which James M. Hallenbeck received one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine 1,429
Of which George F. Coachmon received one thousand two hundred and seventy-three 1,273
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank eight 8
14,442

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-seven 14,447
Of which Robert Hall received five thousand nine hundred and forty 5,940
Of which Philip Fisher received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-five 5,935
Of which Eli B. Knox received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which John Lindsey received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,447

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five 14,455
Of which H. S. Harris received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which Thomas J. McEvily received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight 5,938
Of which David W. Allen received one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight 1,288
Of which Roger H. Lyon received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,455

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and ten 14,410
Of which James Gorrey received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which William S. Copeland received five thousand seven hundred and eighty 5,780
Of which John A. Stanbery received one thousand four hundred and ten 1,410
Of which Charles H. Rogers received one thousand two hundred and seventy-three 1,273
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,410

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty-three 14,423
Of which Rufus L. Dodge received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which Joseph Dempsey received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which William C. Cooper received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which William D. Sloan received one thousand two hundred and sixty-three 1,263
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,423

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand one hundred and ninety-six 14,196
Of which George Hickey received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight 5,938
Of which Augustus T. Docharty received five thousand six hundred and eighty-six 5,686
Of which Archibald Johnson received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which William Patterson received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
4,196

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-one 14,451
Of which Daniel A. Bostwick received five thousand nine hundred and forty-one 5,941
Of which Stephen Cornell received five thousand seven hundred and eighty 5,780
Of which Charles C. Pinckney received one thousand four hundred and forty-six 1,446
Of which Joseph B. F. Grady received one thousand two hundred and seventy-six 1,276
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,451

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-six 14,446
Of which Charles W. Baker received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which Thomas Booth received five thousand nine hundred and seventeen 5,917
Of which William T. Farnham received one thousand three hundred and three 1,303
Of which William F. Vail received one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine 1,279
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank seven 7
14,446

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty 14,450
Of which William H. McIntire received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which Thomas A. Rushton received five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine 5,939
Of which Benjamin J. Levy received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two 1,282
Of which John Appel received one thousand two hundred and eighty-one 1,281
Of which there was defective one 1
And of which there were blank eight 8
14,450

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and forty-six 9,146
Of which Peter McCollough received three thousand two hundred and twelve 3,212
Of which Jethr Washbourn received three thousand two hundred and ten 3,210
Of which Samuel Scott received one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven 1,287
Of which Ira O. Miller received one thousand two hundred and sixty-two 1,262
Of which John Doyle received one hundred and thirty 130
Of which there were blank three 3
And of which there were scattering forty-two 42
9,146

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two 9,132
Of which Lawrence Rock received three thousand two hundred and fifteen 3,215
Of which Thomas Dooley received three thousand two hundred and eight 3,208
Of which Benjamin F. Finley received one thousand two hundred and twelve 1,212
Of which William J. O'Bryon received one thousand one hundred and eighty-six 1,186
Of which Michael Harrington received one hundred and thirty-five 135
Of which Alfred West received one hundred and twenty-six 126
Of which there were blank nine 9
And of which there were scattering forty-one 41
9,132

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and twenty-three 9,123
Of which John P. Yoerg received three thousand two hundred and eleven 3,211
Of which Jeremiah Crowley received three thousand two hundred and eight 3,208
Of which Henry Donovan received one thousand two hundred and eleven 1,211
Of which R. Textor received one thousand two hundred and six 1,206
Of which Edward F. Byrne received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which Isaac J. Drake received one hundred and twenty-seven 127
Of which there were blank four 4
And of which there were scattering twenty-eight 28
9,123

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two 9,132
Of which Charles Campbell received three thousand two hundred and ten 3,210
Of which Bernard Martin received three thousand two hundred and nine 3,209
Of which Robert S. Dobbie received one thousand two hundred and seventeen 1,217
Of which Charles Atkinson received one thousand two hundred and four 1,204
Of which Andrew Wagner received one hundred and thirty-one 131
Of which Patrick Good received one hundred and thirty 130
Of which there were blank three 3
And of which there were scattering twenty-eight 28
9,132

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and twenty-seven 9,127
Of which John Betz received three thousand two hundred and twelve 3,212
Of which Andrew Blessing received three thousand two hundred and twelve 3,212
Of which William H. Ross received one thousand two hundred and fourteen 1,214
Of which H. B. Smith received one thousand two hundred and two 1,202
Of which Edward Persons received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which Thomas Merchant received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which there were blank five 5
And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26
9,127

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
That the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and twenty-six 9,126
Of which John Doren received three thousand two hundred and thirteen 3,213
Of which J. J. Frederick Pfluger received three thousand two hundred and eight 3,208
Of which Thomas N. Marchant received one thousand two hundred and seven 1,207
Of which A. B. Smith received one thousand two hundred and one 1,201
Of which William Joyce received one hundred and thirty-two 132
Of which Henry Wanmaker received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which there were blank five 5
And of which there were scattering thirty-two 32
9,126

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and twenty-four 9,124
Of which Aaron Woodruff received three thousand two hundred 3,200
Of which Charles H. Haswell received three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight 3,198
Of which E. F. Emory received one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine 1,229
Of which Henry Utley received one thousand two hundred and eleven 1,211
Of which John Makewen received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which Edward Egbert received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which there was blank one 1
And of which there were scattering twenty-nine 29
9,124

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and twenty-two 9,122
Of which Andrew Johnston received three thousand two hundred and eleven 3,211
Of which Thomas Higgins received three thousand two hundred and eight 3,208
Of which John W. Bockhorn received one thousand two hundred and eight 1,208
Of which E. L. Bullock received one thousand two hundred and seven 1,207
Of which John F. Bockhorn received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which Francis Wheaton received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which there were blank four 4
And of which there were scattering twenty-eight 28
9,122

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and thirty 9,130
Of which Joseph H. Stiner received three thousand two hundred and thirteen 3,213
Of which Charles E. Connolly received three thousand two hundred and eleven 3,211
Of which William C. Morgan received one thousand two hundred and nine 1,209
Of which David Grinsted received one thousand two hundred and eight 1,208
Of which Darius Darling received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which Benjamin Everet received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which there were bank five 5
And of which there were scattering twenty-eight 28
9,130

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and twelve 9,112
Of which James Clows received three thousand two hundred and nine 3,209
Of which Frederick H. Flagg received three thousand two hundred and seven 3,207
Of which William Jewett received one thousand two hundred and nine 1,209
Of which John Wachter received one thousand two hundred and eight 1,208
Of which Michael Traegesser received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which John J. Carroll received one hundred and nineteen 119
Of which there were blank five 5
And of which there were scattering twenty-seven 27
9,112

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand and fifty-eight 9,058
Of which Thomas O'Neill received three thousand two hundred and eleven 3,211
Of which John E. Greene received three thousand two hundred and eight 3,208
Of which Benjamin B. Levy received one thousand two hundred and seventy-seven 1,277
Of which Joseph Nairn received one thousand two hundred and three 1,203
Of which Timothy Evans received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which there were blank four 4
And of which there were scattering twenty-seven 27
9,058

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and eleven 9,111
Of Which William H. Cornett received three thousand two hundred and seven 3,207
Of which Edward Osborn received three thousand one hundred and ninety-four 3,194
Of which Jacob Steinert received one thousand two hundred and eleven 1,211
Of which James H. Bonesteel received one thousand two hundred and one 1,201
Of which Dennis F. Root received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which Henry Schnorr received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which there were blank ten 10
And of which there were scattering thirty-two 32
9,111

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and twenty-one 9,121
Of which Anton Bruner received three thousand two hundred and nine 3,209
Of which James O'Brien received three thousand two hundred and eight 3,208
Of which John Bradford received one thousand two hundred and nine 1,209
Of which William M. Frew received one thousand two hundred and seven 1,207
Of which Alexander Hazleton received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which Charles H. Babcock received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which there were blank four 4
And of which there were scattering twenty-eight 28
9,121

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand one hundred and twenty 9,120
Of which John G. Tietgen received three thousand two hundred and nine 3,209
Of Which William Hullihan received three thousand two hundred and nine 3,209
Of which Charles W. Mack received one thousand two hundred and eight 1,208
Of which Henry Helmrich recived one thousand two hundred and six 1,206
Of which George Dyke received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which John Weldon received one hunred and twenty-seven 127
Of which there were blank two 2
And of which there were scattering thirty-one 31
9,120

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand and seventy-two 9,072
Of which Stephen A. Stafford received three thousand two hundred and eight 3,208
Of which Peter B. Masterson received three thousand one hundred and nine-nine 3,199
Of which James Linden received one thousand two hundred and seven 1,207
Of which Richard Wilson received one thousand one hundred and seventy-six 1,176
Of which Benjamin P. Fairchild received one hundred and twenty-five 125
Of which Michael Groh received one hundred and twenty-one 121
Of which there were blank eight 8
And of which there were scattering twenty-eight 28
9,072

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was nine thousand and eighty five 9,085
Of which Frederick Ulrich received three thousand two hundred and seven 3,207
Of which Thomas McMahon received three thousand one hundred and ninety-six 3,196
Of which Charles Geier received one thousand two hundred and four 1,204
Of which Ambrose Feliz received one thousand two hundred 1,200
Of which Thomas Nolan received one hundred and twenty-five 125
Of which Joseph Cudlipp received one hundred and twenty 120
Of which there was blank one 1
And of which there were scattering thirty-two 32
9,085

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-five 8,975
Of which James Flinn received three thousand one hundred and sixty 3,160
Of which John Jasper received three thousand one hundred and forty-five 3,145
Of which William C. Wunnersberg received one thousand two hundred and seventeen 1,217
Of which W. W. Drummond received one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine 1,199
Of which Joshua D. Miner received one hundred and eleven 111
Of which Michael Cummings received one hundred and eleven 111
Of which there were blank four 4
And of which there were scattering twenty-eight 28
8,975

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this thirtieth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Chairman.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
County Clerk and Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's Office, ss.:

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement remaining on file in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the New-York County Court-house, in the City and County of New-York, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New-York.